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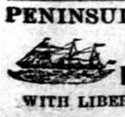

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5227	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	O. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	24th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	....	4,130	1st April 1899.
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,[illegible]	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	6,695	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	7th June 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUISS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	...22nd March 1899

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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Mar. 1st 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
TONKIN	6,900	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,252	Durande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X.	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negro	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,223	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All baggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	6th April 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 16th March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 4th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 18th March,

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MANILLA	G. B. Gavino	5,000	30th March 1899.

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4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "MANILLA," Captain G. B. Gavino, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 12th inst., and that she is loading and discharging in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, etc., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Co.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

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TOWN HALL.

THE CONVERSAZIONE will be held on MONDAY, March 13th, at 9-30 P.M.

The EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the Public by H. E. ADMIRAL DOUGLAS, R. N., and the PRIZES will be given away by Mrs. DOUGLAS, on TUESDAY, March 14th, at 5-30 P.M.

The Exhibition will be OPENED to the PUBLIC DAILY including Sundays from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. except on Mondays and Thursdays when the Exhibition will be CLOSED for the PHILHARMONIC PRACTICES from 4-30 P.M. to 7-30 P.M., and on these days the Exhibition will remain Open from 7-30 P.M. till 10 P.M.

MILITARY BAND every Afternoon and Evening.
ADMISSION Re. 1. SEASON TICKETS, Rs. 3.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 125 per Share (free of Income Tax) is declared for the period ending 30th September 1898, payable to the registered Shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th March 1899, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું°,
i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

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Stands unrivalled in Fevers, Malaria, Ague, Chill, &c., Rs. 1, of all Chemists.

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EVENING CONCERT
IN
THE TOWN HALL.

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 28TH, AT 9 P.M.
ORCHESTRA 50 PERFORMERS.
CHORUS 75 VOICES.

By kind Permission of H. E. the GOVERNOR, and Lieut.-Colonel C. H. LETTE and the Officers KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY, MEMBERS of both Bands will assist the Society.

PART I.

1. Orchestral Symphony No. 5 in C. Minor Op. 67 Beethoven
   1. Allegro con brio C Minor.
   2. Andante con moto A Flat.
   3. Scherzo and trio Allegro C Minor and Major leading into.
   4. Finale—Allegro, return of trio, Allegro and final Presto C. Major
2. Cantata ..Schicksalslied Song of Destiny...Brahms.
   For Chorus and Orchestra.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

3. Cantata...The Revenge .....Villiers Stanford
   For Chorus and Orchestra.

Honorary Conductor—Lieut.-Colonel MARTIN.

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Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
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Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the second floor above Fr. re Fletcher School, Napier Road, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome Chinaand Japanese va es, a handsome strong light victoria in very good order, a handsome strong bay Arab horse, set of brass mounted single harness, etc., etc., the property of J. Elton Young, Esq.

Catalogues will ce published and the property is on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BANIAN ROW, PYDHOWNI, AND CAMATEKPOORA OR FORAS ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the spot, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mummoobhai Casidas, the mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable properties, unless in the meantime the same are disposed of by private contract.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Banian Row, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1079 and 1964 New No. 8233, old survey No. 2936, and new survey No. 1249, under Tenure quit and ground rent and assessed in the books of the assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 6397 and Street Nos. 94, 96, 98 and 19, 21, 33 and bounded on or towards the north by the Banian Row, on or towards the south by Bappoo Khote Street, on or towards the east by the property of the late Hormusjee Dorabjee, and on or towards the west by the property of Malpa Moosa Kaka.

On THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing by admeasurement 2423½ square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements and premises consisting of a range of chawls or buildings and a detached bungalow or dwelling-house situate at or near Cammatepoora, or the Cross Road leading to the Grand Road in the Island of Bombay, fronting on the North side of the said Cammatepoora or Foras Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the North partly by the Stables belonging to Oomer Jamal and partly by the property of Kamati Rajanna, on or towards the east partly by the property of Memon Hajee Adam Sidick, on or towards the south by the Foras Road leading to Grant Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Kamati Rajanna and which said property is assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E. Nos. 2981-82 and Street Nos. 49, 51.

Private offers for the purchase of the above properties or either of them are hereby invited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Government House, Parel, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., a State Oddha for elephant with large size gold and silver embroidered velvet zool, with silk tussels, odda pillows, carpets, ear and trunk coverings, all richly embroidered with gold and silver, State silk umbrellas, silk piano cover, garden pumps, glass cutting machines, large and small size water filters, plaster of Paris figures, large size teakwood chests, folding camp, and bedroom cots, China and teakwood chairs, rich glass porcelain wares, chandelier glasses drops, a lot of gas globes, coir matting and various other articles.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Depot Middle Colaba, a very valuable and handsome teak and, blackwood household furniture, glass crockerywaroe, one rosewood square piano by Schiedmeyer, gentlemen and ladies cycles, etc., etc., the property of Sergt. Major T. B. OSWALD.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 13, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived per s.s. Carthage, One new English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self acting hood, suitable for one or pair of horses. One new English built light VICTORIA. Apply to CUMMOO. J. SULLEMAN and Co., Girgaum.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Under-Vests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jacke's and Trousers, Rs. 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—Capital Instantaneous Photographs of all the Boats that took part, including several of the starts, now on view at the ROYAL YACHT CLUB and ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest patent closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, HALF COMPOUND including Sheds of the Estate known as Locksley Hall, situated at Bellas's Road, Byculla, adjoining Lieut.-Col. Anderson's Stables. For particulars please apply to SARDAR GOMAR JAMAL VAYANI, Byculla.

GODOWN—TO BE LET.—A large spacious GODOWN situate near Bodki Tank, Argyle Road, and at the corner of the Thana Street. For Rent and particulars, apply to HAJI AJUM GOOLAM HOOSEN, No. 172, Dawood Kajee Street, Nagdevi Street,

MATHERAN—TO LET.—"Eden Hall." "Jewajee Hall," and "St. Elmo No. 2." Large, comfortable, well furnished, airy, commanding charming views, and most centrally situated BUNGALOWS on the hill. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TRY! TRY!! Cure yourself and then pay the Fees as agreement. PILES!!! worst disease cured within eight days. Particulars apply F. R. IRANEE, 437 Thakordwar, Bombay.

RECRUITS WANTED.—Recruits joining the Largest Army in the World.—The Army of Cyclists—are respectfully requested to send for Price List of Cycles from MARCUS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona. Sole Agents for PREMIER CYCLES.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 253," care of this office.

KHANDALLA or LANOULI.—WANTED, Small BUNGALOW, for hot weather. Address "S," care of this Office.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

A EUROPEAN LADY wants a SITUATION as a School Matron, Nursery Governess or Companion. Country no objection. Address "No. 66," care of this Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement a CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Maliyalum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phœnix," and all sorts of Hand Organs and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—"If we come up next year we shall stay with you—Your Table arrangements are superior to any. St——ley Carter, Major."

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful Information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkeegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple inform, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due

J. K. MOIR.
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe London, Lyons, New York, San Francisc Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananariva.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, taking Care of Parcels, thereby enabling travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
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HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
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COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Town in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885,
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 5,000.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

ombay, 1st January, 1899

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 00,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co). Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
37, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece goods and the following—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash hand tables, book and hat stands, etc., cushioned sofas and chairs, D.-B. gun, cottage, piano, almyra etc.

1 new folding harmonium, 2 new musical boxes, violins, despatch boxes, leather hand-bags, alarm time-pieces.

1 Mahogany square piano, by Schiedmayer, in good order.
1 Mahogany cottage piano, by Soundy.
1 bicycle wheel, baba mail cart, with hood, nearly new.
33 best quality English tapestry, carpets of different sizes.

The property of the Oriental Telephone Co., London, to be sold without reserve, a large number of Low-bells for telephone, 2 large switch boards, sets of second hand telephones, silver plated hand telephones, bell telephones and other electrical instruments.

On account and at the risk of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parreewala, who has purchased in the name of Burjorjee Nusserwanjee—

20 boxes, Scotch Whiskey.

On account and at the risk of Josub Ebrahim, pieces of serge, felt hats &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A number of new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles.
1 set of 4 carriage wheels, with rubber tyres, of best quality.
1 handsome new victoria.
1 second-hand strong built landau.
1 light easy-running dog-cart.
1 single seated brougham, in good order.
1 boat shaped phaeton.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 set of Cawnpore double harness in perfect order for ponies 13-2,
2 English made Norfolk new bicycles.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 100 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Keswojee Purshotum and Co.

Ex. s. s. Nizam.

100 bales each about 1,000 yards Hessian cloth, 45 inches, 14 oz. Hessing Mill, December shipment.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On FR

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Association will be held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. at 3 P.M.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

3rd March, 1899.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give NOTICE that our BOARD of DIRECTORS have decided to CLOSE this Branch of the Bank.

Constituents are requested therefore to make arrangements to close their accounts at their earliest convenience.

CREDIT LYONNAIS,
Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st March, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE OVERLAND MAIL ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS,

INCLUDING POSTAGE, £1-10-4.

THE only NEWSPAPER now PUBLISHED in LONDON for DESPATCH by the WEEKLY INDIAN MAILS, which is devoted to intelligence and topics specially affecting the INDIAN SERVICES and RESIDENTS in the East.

Subscriptions received by the Proprietors, Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill and 45, Pall Mall, London, or by their Branch Firms, Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta, from either of whom copies of current issues may be obtained.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

BUNGALOW TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished known as FLORENCE HALL, at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan.
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 222, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES, and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cazi Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO

MENIST'S SPECTACLES. MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people, who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO) *CELEBRATED WINES.*

CROFT'S PARTICULAR, Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT, Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT, Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT, Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
Or
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life.....	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid.....	„ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
5-7 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfect y safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggistes.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1362½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	0	all	10 pr. ct.	180
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1. 63
Commercial	10,320	100	100	8 p.c.	100x1
Bank of India.	15,000	100	75	8 p.c.	100x1
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	8
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-16-0	£57 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	185
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	4
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 8	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Bhowngger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	975
Bombay Cotton Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil	105
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,330
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	—	dvd Rs 8	81
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	810
French	300	500	500	dvdRs4)	45xcd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	840xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	112xd
Khanagum	240	450	450	Rs6	465
Mahava Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	2-4
Mahimdpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	7
Mercantile	800	125	125	dvd Rs 5	975
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	380
Mumbai M.	100	250	a	25	315
New Bezar	90	500	400	dvd Rs30	580
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	172 1-2
Prince of Wales.	120	500	0	20	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	31	810x
Samoon	300	500	500	30	885
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,0 0xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	2)	400xd
Surab Woollen Mills	210	250	250	Nil.	7
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	215
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	1-25
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	155
Back Bay-Baths	500	80	80	13	55
Batham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	50	300	6,170
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,550
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvc 4	71xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	975
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	2-7
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	,500	200	200	dvdRs10	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2, 0	250	250	9 p 15	820
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	90	10	10 pr. ct.	1
John Reberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	3	1
Larokes & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	152
Napier Hotels Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	5
Natal Fountain	1,000	100	200	...	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct.	120
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs	58
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1,000	dvd R023	505
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	5
Treasher & Co.	2,000	100	200	6	10
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	189
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	Rs. ½	25½xd
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	1 700	1,000	,000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	40
Anglo-Indian	1,945	...	30	Nil	345
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	40 1,000
Bellary S. & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,00	Nil	430
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	50	dvdRs.20	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,00	...	90
Britannia Mill	1,000	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.5	500
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,909
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.45	1,900
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	620
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.50	825
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Ginnanagh Mills	600	500	50	2½	625xD
Golaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	450
Gocula Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	540
Gurri mbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.50	870
David Mill	1,400	600	600	dvdRs.25	430
Hindustan Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	75
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Empress	3,100	500	500	Nil 10	440
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	475
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	615xD
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	90	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,350
Imperial Cotton	300	500	500	Nil	340
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1 00	dvd 35	700
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
Jam-e-Jamshed	1,100	500	500	25	550
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshedi Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.71	170
Jeeraj Ballon	1,900	1,000	1,000	no dvd	650
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,00	dvdRs.30	805
Khanagum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	540
Loonoli	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.5	200
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	935
Madhu Union	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	2,950
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,245
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Miz Co., Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	924
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.80	1,775
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.L	
Mathura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,0	Nil	ps 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	's 20	285
Oriental	5,722	625	5 25	dvd Nil	175
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1 080
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	735
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs40	975
Sanranwati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	700
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,825
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Subhrarathi	1,212	250	250	dv e 12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.15	260
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	553	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,080	500	500	dvdRs.20	650
Sassoon and Allison	3,000	600	5 6	dvdRs.15	325
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Venkunker Lukhmidhunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	460
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	600	1,000	215	...

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 0-22a. Low water, 5-57m., 0-9a.

Adjourned sitting of the Plague Commission, Secretariat.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Conversazione, Bombay Art Society, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Egypt, and Europe, via Marseilles, pers. s. Tonkin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9-30 a.m., to-morrow.

ANJUMANI ISLAM.—H. E. Lord Sandhurst will open the Anjumani Islam Karimia Library and distribute prizes to the successful students of the Anjumani Islam Schools at 4-30 p.m. to-morrow at the Anjumani Hall, Hornby Road, opposite the Victoria Terminus.

SIR JAMSHEDJI MADRESSA ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—The distribution of prizes to the successful scholars of the Sir J. J. Zarthoshti Madressa takes place this afternoon, at 5-15 at the Sir J. J. B. Institution buildings, when the chairman-trustee, Sir Jamshedji, will preside.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.—The Agent of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, Bombay, has received a telegram from the head office, stating that at the thirty-eighth ordinary shareholders' meeting, held at Yokohama, on the 10th instant, the dividend has been declared at 15 per cent. per annum.

DAMAUN AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—A meeting of four members nominated by the Goa Government was held on Saturday, the 4th instant, at Government House, Upper Damaun, to consider certain proposals and projects, one of them being to collect exhibits for the Paris Exhibition of 1900. It is said the next meeting will be held at an early date, when important business will be transacted.

PLAGUE AND BURGLARY.—Gunesh Jivaji, who has his permanent residence at Vithalwady, has reported to the police that he locked up his place, in December last, owing to the prevalence of plague and went to reside at Parel. On the 8th January, complainant discovered that during his absence the plague officials had opened the house, whitewashed it, and again locked it. He examined the house, and alleged that gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs 144, had been stolen. The matter is being investigated by the police.

A GOLDSMITH MISSING.—Rao Bahadur Manekchund Kapurchund, who resides at Shaik Memon Street, has made a report to the police that a goldsmith named Shivram Babaji, aged twenty-eight years, arrived in Bombay, on the 7th instant, from Sholapore, with a letter of introduction from his agent, requesting him to render assistance to the bearer in disposing of jewellery valued at Rs. 2,000. The complainant further stated that Shivram went out on the morning of the 8th instant, and has not since returned home. The jewellery is now in the possession of the informant.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—I regret to have to announce that Mr. Bunshaw, the medical officer of the B. G. J. P. Railway, who had been on furlough, died, this morning at 6 o'clock. This melancholy event took place at Gogha, where he had been for change of air. The deceased returned lately from Matheran, where he had gone in search of health which failed to produce the desired effect. Mr. Bunshaw was a good debater with a logical turn of mind and was liked by almost all here. The funeral ceremony took place at Gogha. Many including several state officials, paid visits, of condolence to the bereaved family.

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater disposed of the case in which Ramchandra Bhakerrao was charged with having in his possession two large emeralds, valued at Rs. 12,000, which, it was alleged by the prosecution, formed part of an extensive jewellery robbery in Kolhapore, eighteen months ago. Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, with Mr. P. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant, Chintaman Punt, while Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns. The magistrate held that the witnesses for the prosecution had failed to identify the stones as those of the stones in Chintaman's necklace. He, therefore, struck off the case as a mistake of facts, and discharged the accused.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A PARSI CLERK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sorabji Ruttonji Mehta, a clearing-clerk in the service of Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co., was charged with cheating and fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a document which he had reason to believe was a forged document. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of Mr. H. Crawford, Assistant Collector of Customs; while Mr. De Souza and Mr. Quadros, pleaders, defended the accused.

Mr. Nicholson briefly stated the facts of the case. The accused was a clearing-clerk in the firm of Messrs Turner, Hoare and Co., and as such he was authorised to pay duties at the Custom House and clear goods. He had received money from the firm for the purpose of paying the duty, and on return to the office he said that he had cleared the goods on payment of the duties. Consequently nothing more was heard about it for some time. Subsequently it was found that the bill of entry, on the strength of which the goods were cleared, bore the signature of Mr. Crawford which was not genuine. The case for the prosecution was that according to the practices prevailing at the Custom House, a bill of entry must pass through certain departments before it finally reached the hands of the clearing-clerk. The bill in question had not passed through these departments, and the gatekeeper of the Port Trust had given the goods to the accused on his handing over to him the document bearing the forged signature of Mr. Crawford. Mr. Nicholson submitted that the accused must have known the proper procedure as he had been clearing goods from the Customs since October last. The prosecution could not say who put Mr. Crawford's signature on the document; and they therefore charged the accused with fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine a document which he had reason to believe was a forged document.

Mr. DeSouza inquired if his Worship intended to try the case himself or to send it to the High Court. He might mention that under section 471 of the new Criminal Procedure Code the Magistrate had the power to try the case.

Mr. Nicholson remarked that if it was so he would ask his Worship to try the case himself.

Mr. H. Crawford, Assistant Collector of Customs, was then examined as to the genuineness of the signature on the bill of entry. He said the signature was not his, and subsequent to his filing the information he had found three other bills of entry purporting to have been made out by Messrs. Turner, Hoare & Co. and bearing witness' forged signatures. Witness further said that after the duty was paid in the Town Customs House, his signature was necessary. If he had occasion to be absent for a time he would ask either of the other Assistant Collectors, Messrs. Young and Rustim Pestonji Jehangir, to sign the documents. They signed in their own names.

Mr. Eduljl Burjorji Sahiar, storekeeper in the firm of Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co., was the next witness examined. He deposed as to the practice prevailing at the Custom House in regard to clearing of goods.

Further inquiry stands adjourned.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. C. M. CURSETJI, 3rd Judge.)

LUCHIRAM ANANDILAL AND OTHERS VS. KHIMJI CHATOORBHOJ.

Mr. Ardesir Nusserwanji, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Bomanji Mehta, pleader, represented the defendant.

In this suit, the plaintiffs, who are Marwari shroffs, sought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 125, being the amount of damages sustained by them in consequence of the defendant's failure to give delivery of two cases of coating cloth, contracted to be purchased by them on the 1st Asso Sud 0th and 1st Asso Sud 7th of 1954.

Mr. Mehta, on behalf of the defendant, denied the contract, denied breach, and disputed damages.

After hearing evidence adduced by both the parties, his honour, in giving the decision, said that the Court found that the defendant contracted to sell two cases of coating cloth and failed to deliver them. The question was what should be the measure of damages that the plaintiffs could recover? The plaintiffs stated that they waited for two months and then bought at six annas and a-half per yard, and they sought to claim their damages at that rate. There was no sufficient or satisfactory reason shown for the delay or that the defendant asked them to wait under any promise to deliver. The proper measure of damages should be the difference between the contract rate and the market rate, within the succeeding five or seven days, during which it might be assumed the defendant put off delivery under promise of making it and such time or delay the buyer might well be allowed before buying against a defaulting vendor. The Court therefore, allowed at the rate that ruled on Asso Sud 13th, viz., five annas and a-half per yard. He accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 31-7-9 only with Court costs in proportion, and certified Rs. 30 as the professional costs of the plaintiffs' pleader.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	16	5	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	26	11	39
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Funnaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	33	17	47
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	40	6	21
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	52	13	53
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	13	8	24
G Mahim and Worlee	7	12	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	80	96
Total	190	153	335
Same date last year	155	137	235

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	16	6	12
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	15	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	36	19	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	23	9	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	31	31	72
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	14	36
G Mahim and Worlee	9	8	23
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	76
Total	131	166	309
Total plague deaths to date	38,991	31,239	
Same date last year	196	162	328

FOUND DEAD ON THE ROAD.

The following dead bodies were found by the police on public roads on Friday and were certified to be cases of plague:—(1) A Hindu man, name unknown, aged thirty-five years, at Arthur Bunder. (2) A Hindu woman, aged twenty years, at Colaba cotton green. (3) A Hindu mendicant named Yankoo, aged forty-five years at Gunbow Street. (4) A Hindu mendicant named Geega, aged fifty years, at Mombadavi Tank Road.

DISTRICT OFFICER'S DEPARTURE

On Wednesday night Lieut. K. E. Naugle, District Officer, B. Ward, North, left for Aurangabad to join his Regiment, by the Raichur Mail. Many of the committee members, Drs. B. N. Horse Dealer and C. F. Dalal, sectional Medical Officers, and the Office Staff were present to see him off. On Lieut. Naugle's arrival at the Victoria Terminus at 8-15 p. m., he was garlanded and pre-ented with superb bouquets by Mrs. Horse Dealer, Mr. Balkrishna B. Nakhwa, J. P., Miss. Eliza Solomon B. A., and Dr. C. F. Dalal. Lieut. Naugle while taking leave of all those present expressed his heartfelt thanks to all for kindly assisting him in his onerous duties.

Lieut. Naugle during his tenure of office had endeared himself to all those with whom he came in contact by his kind and genial disposition and a readiness at all times to assist the poor and needy. The section has lost in him a hard working and conscientious officer.

DAMAUN.

There were two deaths on Thursday, at Lower Damaun, one being from plague, that of a Mahomedan girl in Kachiria and the other of a Hindoo female of 25 and who was stopping to avoid plague in a mandwa outside the city and who was fatally gored by a bullock while fetching water from a well. The third epidemic of plague is causing great misery, principally among the people, and at the initiation of Dr. Pinto, the popular Plague Commissioner, a preliminary meeting of the influential citizens was held on Thursday to consider what steps should be taken to alleviate the miseries of the poor. The meeting was attended by seventeen of the principal citizens, seven of whom were proprietors of different villages. The first proposition moved was to appoint Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Dumaanwalla as the President of the movement. Mr. Sorabji however declined to accept

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ITS MEMBERS.
PROCEDURE & CUSTOMS
WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OF MARCH 17.

NEW PICTURES.
BATTLE SCENES.

Rorke's Drift ..... By A de Neville.
Tel-el-Kebir ..... ,, do.
Return from Inkermann ..... ,, Miss Elizabeth Thompson.
Balaclava ..... ,, do.
Quatre Bras ..... ,, do.
Roll Call ..... ,, do.
Scotland for Ever (charge of Scots Greys at Waterloo) ,, do.
To the Memory of Brave Men (Last Stand of Major Wilson) ..... ,, Allen Stewart.
Kassassin ..... ,, R Caton Woodville.
Storming of Badajos (1812) ..... ,, do.
Charge of the Light Brigade ..... ,, do.
Guns to the Front ..... ,, Stanley L Wood.
Naval Heroes of Great Britain (1793) ..... ,, Douglas Cooper
Charge of the Heavy Brigade ..... ,, G D Giles.
Nelson's Ship in the Battle of Trafalgar ,, J M W Turner, R. A.
Omdurman (Charge 21st Lancers) ..... ,, Stanley Berkeley.
Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) ..... ,, do.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Love Letter ..... By Luke Fildes, R A.
Order of the Bath (Dogs) ..... ,, C Burton-Barber.
For the Safety of the Public (A Pup muzzled) ..... ,, E Caldwell.
A Football Match ... ,, W H Oerend.
Companion to above ,, do.
Henpecked (Dog and Hen) ..... ,, R Morley.
Roused (Lions) ..... ,, H Dicksie.
The Captive ..... ,, Sir Jas Millais, P R A.
The Sisters Kiss ..... ,, Sir Fred. Leighton, P R A
Clytie ...By Lord Leighton, P R A. (His last Picture.)
"Roses" and "Ivy" (Companion) ..... By Herkomer, R A.
Corona ..... ,, C E Perugini.
Atalanta's Race ..... ,, E J Poynter, R.A.
Uncle Tom and His Wife for Sale (Dogs) ,, Sir Edwin Landseer.
Geordie Sits in Charlie's Chair (Dogs) ,, Ed Douglas.
Old Man's Darling (Dogs) ..... ,, W H Trood.
A Plaintive Duet (Dogs), ,, do
A Dead Heat (Dogs)... ,, A J Elsley
Goodbye (Dogs) ,, do.
"Wait a Minute" (Dogs) ..... ,, do.
La Source ..... ,, Marazolle.
A Credit to His Family (Dogs) ..... ,, Stanley Berkeley.
A Disgrace to his Family (Companion to above) ..... ,, do.
First Sight of the Fox (Pups) ..... ,, S Carter.
The Good Shepherd... ,, W C Dodson

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.

Consols advanced 1-4 per cent. in London yesterday to 110 9-16. French Rentes remained at 103 1-4; but Paris Exchange on London declined 1 centime to 25·23 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. higher, at 115 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-8 per cent., to £67 3-16. Bar Silver continued at 27 1-2d. per oz.; and in New York at 59 3-8 cents. per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent. lower, at 4·85 1-2 dollars. Sterling Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 3-8 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-4 per cent. The weekly shipments of Specie comprised £130,000 in Silver and £50,000 in Gold to Bombay. For Brazil rs Copper £80-10s. was quoted, and for Yellow Metal 7 1-8d.

The Goat Skin Sales closed last evening in London, with a good demand. Madras prime qualities were firm at an advance in prices of 1d.; light Madras were 1-2 to 1d. lower; Bombay prime qualities were 1 1-2 to 2d. higher and common, 1d. The total quantity sold was 1,270,000 Skins.

A further advance of 1-16 per cent. brought the price of consols to-day to 110 5-8. French Rentes were again without change at 103 1-4; while Paris Exchange on London declined another centime and-a-half, at 25·21 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling loan remained at 115 1-2, and rupee securities at £67 3-16. In the price of Bar Silver there was no change, 27 1-2d. per oz being still quoted.

For Linseed the quotation yesterday was 36 3-4s per 416 lbs., March-April shipment, to Antwerp sellers via the canal, market quiet in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull. Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 12,000 bales, 100 of each were Surats; and the Imports 3,000 bales Prices showed no change. The Manchester market closed firm.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton declined 1-32d. in Liverpool to-day, to 313-32d. per lb; and American arrivals were lower to a like extent, in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 21-64d. and 3 11-32d. for March and July-August deliveries. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 9,000 bales. The market closed quiet. Surats dull. Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market continued firm. The total sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 59,000 bales, as against 61,000 bales in the week preceding. The amount forwarded to Consumers was 5,000 bales less, at 73,000 bales; and the week's Imports were 28,000 bales greater at 107,000 bales. The total stock increased by 27,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,812,000 bales.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was 1-8 cent. lower in New York yesterday, at 6 7-16 cents. per lb.; Futures declined 6 points both for June and September, to 6·20 and 6·12 cents per lb, respectively. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 15,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 9,510,000 bales, compared with 9,370,000 bales at the end of the preceding week.

The statement of shipments of Cotton goods and Twist during the month of February, issued yesterday shows that 106,300,000 yards, or 28,700 bales and 8,000 cases of Plain Cottons were shipped to Calcutta: 36,950,000 yards or 8900 bales and 7,300 cases, to Bombay; 3,450,000 yards or 400 bales and 1,100 cases to Karachi; 6,000,000 yards or 2,200 bales and 800 cases to Madras. Of Coloured Cottons the quantity sent to Bombay was 7,200,000 bales; to Calcutta; 4,600,000 bales, to Karachi 1,000,000 bales; to Madras, 550,000 yards. The missions of Printed Cottons to Bombay were 9,750,000 yards, to Calcutta 4,000,000 yards, to Karachi 1,400,000 yards, to Madras 1,150,000 yards. Twist was shipped to the extent of 1,150,000 lbs. to Calcutta, 1,050,000 lbs. to Bombay, 800,000 lbs. to Madras, and 50,000 lbs to Karachi.

In our local Cotton Market there has to-day been a weak feeling. Exporters bought 200 bales Bhownuggar at Rs. 151 per candy, 200 Bengal at Rs. 132; and the Mills, 350 Mulkapore at Rs. 137 1-2, 100 Broach at Rs. 166, 200 Khamgaum at Rs. 136.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are without change in prices with a small enquiry.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	12,070	bales.
Wheat	14,757	cwts.
Linseed	10,133	,,
Rapeseed	5,249	,,
Gingellyseed	5,710	,,
Castorseed	4,275	,,
Rice	6,111	,,

FREIGHTS are every quiet in tone to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was on a very small scale; the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited; and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. per rupee	
Telegraphic, 1s. 4d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight, 1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Francs ..... 1·70 1-2	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are steady at 101 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 101 1-8 for the Settlement, with 94 1-2 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are quite. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation are Rs. 50 lower in the first issue; Bombay Flour are Rs. 15 higher; and James Greaves Mill are Rs. 10 higher. Bank of Madras have declined Rs. 25.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 27-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 9-16
2½ per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	67 3-16
Bar Silver	27½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa arrived here this morning.

The P and O. Company's steamer Himalaya arrived here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, MARCH 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manoora left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 10.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here for Bombay this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MARCH 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peshawar, Ezra, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino Co's s. s. Bormida left Penang, for Bombay on the 11th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's s. s. Tonkin left Colombo for Bombay on Friday, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., and she is expected here on Monday, the 13th instant, at 6 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th March, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·937
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	78·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·1
Dew Point	69·3
Relative humidity of Air	·740
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) ..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	84·0
Minimum do. do. read at 8 a.m.	70·3
General Directions of wind*	NNW, N, NW, WNW., NW. NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	257

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—MARCH 11.

10 p.m.	76·5

SUNDAY—MARCH 12.

6 a.m.	74·3
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	85·3
6 p.m.	84·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SILVA—March 9, at Worli, Bombay, at 9·30 p.m., Mrs Cecilia D'silva, widow of late SaBastian D'Silva, Warden of the Church of N. S. De Salvacao, aged 25 years. Deeply regretted by her sons, relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HARVEST—March 3, at Belgaum, the wife of Captain H de V Harvest, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PATON—GEORGE—March 4, at St. James's Church, by the Rev H T Ottley, Augustus Hugh Morrison Paton, to Emma Henrietta, elder daughter of the late James S H George, Registrar, Bengal Secretariat.

DEATHS.

RAE—March 5, at Saharunpore, Mrs Isa Rae, widow of the late James Percy Rae, aged 59 years and 6 months.

STEWART—March 7, at Calcutta, Harriet Stewart, widow of the late Dr W. B Stewart, Surgeon-Major, aged 55.

TAYLOR—March 1, at Cuttack, of meningitis, William Henry, younger son of the late William Colebrooke Taylor, aged 33.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1899.

ONE of the most interesting articles in *Macmillan's Magazine* for March is contributed by Colonel Trevor, C.S.I., who was deputed by the Government of India to accompany the famous Sir Salar Jung as Political Officer on his visit to Europe in 1876. Colonel Trevor has avoided politics so far as might be, but he incidentally brings in view the extraordinary misapprehension of Lord Lytton with regard to Sir Salar's policy and loyal service to the British Crown, a misapprehension which led that somewhat emotional Governor-General to regard the Hyderabad Minister as the greatest danger to British power in India. As Colonel Trevor reserves that curious passage to the last, we will follow his example. Having recalled the high personal character of the Regent of Hyderabad during the minority of the present Nizam, the reforms which he carried out in his Highness' Dominions and the services rendered to the Empire during the great Mutiny, when he prevented the flame of insurrection spreading southward to Madras, and westward to the Bombay Presidency; and the charming personality which won the confidence and friendship of Europeans and Natives alike, the writer gives some amusing anecdotes illustrating Sir Salar's sense of humour. At a dinner-party in Government House, Calcutta, a lady remarked to the Political: "How well your Nawab speaks English!" "Excuse me," said Colonel Trevor, "he does not speak it, but he understands a good deal." "All I can say is that he talked to me for some time last night, and that I don't know Hindustani." On being questioned, Sir Salar owned that he had been learning English for years, and that he had made up his mind not to attempt to speak it except to his tutor, until he could converse freely and correctly, and had an opportunity of talking to the Viceroy, who was to be the first Englishman to judge of his proficiency. With this view he kept his friends of the Residency and others in the dark on the subject. A short time previously he had one of the Friday breakfasts to which European guests were invited. A certain Major of a Highland Regiment, a typical Scotchman of Herculean proportions, selected as a suitable subject for conversation the wealth of the city of Hyderabad, and what a grand thing it would be for his regiment to have the looting of it. The Political endeavoured to turn the conversation on the loyalty of the State and especially on the fidelity of Sir Salar Jung in the time of the Mutiny. The Highland officer had no idea that the host could understand a word of what was said. When made aware of his mistake by the broadest of hints, his dismay was too much for Salar Jung, who laughed till the tears came into his eyes. The worthy improved matters by observing, "I am told, Sir Salar, you stood by us in the Mutiny, and I honor you for it. But by G—, if you had not, my regiment would have been into you." The Minister was delighted with the Major's huge form and broad Scotch.

Sir Salar Jung's visit to Europe in the year 1876 grew out of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, in 1875. As Colonel Trevor observes, "after the magnificent reception accorded to him by the Natives of India and its aristocracy, it was only natural for the Prince and the noblemen of his staff to encourage a visit to London from perhaps the most striking figure they had met in the East." Naples was the place where the Minister and his party first landed in Europe. They took little account of Italian or other scenery, but were interested in buildings, statues, and the remains of former greatness. They were received with the greatest courtesy and kindness by the Italian Royal Family in Rome, and by Pio Nono. Unfortunately Salar Jung was supposed by the public at large to be himself a sovereign Prince, and in Paris he was called *L'Empereur des Indes*. When this got into the newspapers, the Minister's enemies lost no time in charging him with "aping the position of his master, and squandering the State's treasure for personal aggrandisement." Sir Salar never sought to appear other than Minister of Hyderabad, and so far from squandering the State money for private purposes, he spent his own revenues lavishly in the public service, and left his family estates heavily burdened with debt, which the Nizam generously discharged. He had an interview with Von Moltke, who was at that time aged and shrunken, looking more like a sharp American lawyer than the great "Schlachtdenker" he was. His English was by no means fluent, but it was sufficient to enable him to make a sarcastic allusion to the approaching assumption by the Queen of the title of Empress of India. He seemed to say "Don't you think this imitation of our Emperor's recent action in Germany, rather unnecessary and absurd?" Sir Salar appeared not to notice the sarcasm, or the smile that accompanied it. In the interview with the King of Italy, Major Neville was the interpreter; his Majesty told Sir Augustus Paget that he had never met an Englishman who spoke Italian so well. The reception was most cordial, though Sir Salar deemed it essential to his dignity to arrive ten minutes late, notwithstanding that the political had impressed upon him that in Europe it is a crime to keep a King waiting even a minute. The impression made by Sir Salar's distinguished appearance and the costume of the Arab Jemadars in attendance on him was so marked that it was arranged that they should come in full dress to visit the Crown Prince and Princess, now King and Queen of Italy. It was amusing, says Colonel Trevor, to see great ladies surreptitiously pinch the gold-embroidered garment of one of the jemadars to test its thickness, and all of them inspect the wearer and his companions with undisguised curiosity. They expressed a desire to hear the Orientals speak Hindustani, and asked if they were married or unmarried, and how many wives they had. This prepared the Political for similar ordeals in London.

The interview with the Pope was more formal and impressive: "An Oriental statesman, versed in the art of being all things to all men, a strong supporter of law and order and public morality, in private life esteemed by his own countrymen an irreproachable follower of the Prophet, yet having no sympathy with bigotry or priest craft, introduced to the splendours of the Vatican, with all the colours of the rainbow reflected in the variegated uniforms of Papal guards and the robes of cardinals and priests around a venerable and venerated figure in spotless white, representing a power in Christendom superior to that of any secular monarch!" The Holy Father welcomed the distinguished visitor most graciously, "proffering thanks for the protection and assistance afforded to the sons of the Church in the Hyderabad State under Sir Salar Jung's liberal policy, and expressing a hope that such protection and assistance would be continued and extended in the future." The Nawab's reply was interpreted by Major Neville. After Rome, Paris, where a grievous misfortune awaited Salar Jung. When ascending the staircase of the Grand Hotel his feet slipped on the polished floor of the landing, and he fell heavily. The two physicians in attendance, a French doctor, and Sir Salar himself believed that he had only sustained a contusion. On his arrival in London, the Prince of Wales sent Sir James Paget and Mr. Prescott Hewett to attend him. They found that the right thigh was fractured, and he was obliged to lie up, and abandon all thought of visiting Berlin, Petersburg, Vienna, and Constantinople. His two months visit to London was a continued ovation, though he had to be carried about in a chair. He was received by the Queen at Windsor and by the Prince of Wales. He exchanged big dinners with the Prince of Wales, and was disappointed with Mr. Disraeli, who, though placed next him at Marlborough House by the Prince, hardly opened his lips the whole time. "I thought you told me," said Sir Salar to Colonel Trevor, "that Mr. Disraeli was one of the cleverest men and best talkers in England?" The silence of the Sphinx was explained by the fact that Sir Salar Jung's visit to England was intended to lead up to the re-opening of the question of the retrocession of the Berars. Mr. Gladstone, not being then in office, was more expansive, and won the Minister's admiration. Sir Salar Jung's stay in Europe was cut short by urgent appeals from his family and friends in Hyderabad, his accident in Paris being regarded as an unlucky omen. Was this omen fulfilled, when, six years later, he was carried off by cholera, to the universal grief of Hyderabad? Colonel Trevor says very truly that neither Hyderabad nor India can expect to see another Salar Jung, the most remarkable Indian subject of the Queen-Empress who ever visited England.

A SERIES of Government Resolutions in review of the administration of the customs of Bombay Presidency and the ports of Bombay and Karachi was issued on Saturday. The first of these, which deals with the administration of the salt and continental customs department of the Presidency, shows that the revenue of 1897-8 was half a lakh of rupees more than the previous year, though a lakh less than in 1895-6. Expenditure increased by over one and a-half per cent., but that was owing in great measure to the payment of grain compensation and in part to further increase of establishment necessitated by the imposition of the import duties. Receipts under salt were in excess of the average of the five years ending 1896-97. Under land Customs and Abkari they were the highest on record, and under Sea Custom alone did they fail to reach the average of two and three years ago. The result of the Collector's investigation into the consumption of salt in Gujarat is still awaited. As matters now stand, that wealthy province pays an average duty per head of four annas compared with the average duty in the rest of the Presidency of seven annas. Government note the Collector's opinion that opposition to the use of fish-curing yards has disappeared, and that the serious curtailment of operations and revenue was due to uncontrollable natural causes. But before expressing their own conclusions, Government await the report called for from the Commissioner. The report of the Port of Bombay shows that the net revenue realised was 6·85 in excess of the revenue of the previous year, though 4·96 below that of 1895-96. These figures, however, it is explained, cannot be taken to represent the recovery of general trade, for they are swollen by an abnormal increase in the importation of silver bullion. Trade continued to suffer from the effects of famine and plague, and the imports of merchandise excluding silver amounted in value to 1,994 lakhs of rupees only, against 2,141 lakhs in 1896-97 and 2,314 lakhs in 1895-96; the imports of silver in the same years have risen to Rs. 1,020 lakhs from Rs. 634 lakhs and Rs. 651 lakhs, and are ascribed to the substitution of dollar currency in the Straits and China in place of the Japanese yen, and to the hoarding of bullion in India in lieu of rupees. The only branches of trade which expanded were matches, petroleum, sugar and liquors. The matches were of Swedish or Japanese manufacture; the petroleum, Russian and the sugar of continental production, whilst an explanatory note on the subject of liquor attributes the increase to the increased demand for brandy as medicine and as a prophylactic against plague. The Karachi report chronicles an increase of four and a-half lakhs over the previous twelve months, half the amount being due to liquor and sugar, the former being required for the troops operating on the North-west frontier. The question as to how far imported continental sugars are taking the place of the commodity produced in India is now under inquiry. An increase in oils is attributed to a diversion of consignments to Karachi, consequent on the prevalence of plague in Bombay. But now that there is a bulk oil installation at the Siad port, a still more marked increase is anticipated.

THE annual meeting of the Indian Polo Association, held at Meerut the other day, appears to have been deplorably unsatisfactory as regards results, and the general feeling of those present was to agree with General Sir P. Symon's remark that it is better to let sleeping dogs lie. The meeting can hardly be considered a very representative one, although held at the time of the Inter-Regimental Tournament. It is not understood why the votes of the clubs subscribing to the Association, which could be represented, were not recorded. Had this been done, the outcome might have been different. Although barren of results, there were some amusing statements made. Mr. W. S. Churchill's remark that it would be hard to subject polo ponies to the rigorous preparation for measurement imposed on the poor racing ponies with the accompanying cruelties should appeal to all true polo players. Major Sherston did not explain how the Calcutta Turf Club propose to stop these practices, and it would probably try him a little to do so. Major Hoare, the captain of the winning team at the Inter-Regimental Tournament, allowed that some of the ponies playing in tournaments are 13·2 and others 14·2, while the height is fixed at 13·3. This shows how the rules are evaded, though it is no news to polo players. Surely it would be better to call the height 14·2 than to allow players by "racing tricks" and by slackness on the part of the Measuring Committees to evade the rules and pass 14·2 animals as 13·3. Failing a proper solution of the difficulty by raising the height and insisting on strict measurement, Major Littledale's proposal that measurement be abolished would appear to be the best solution of the difficulty. Nobody would gain by playing very large animals and the height would right itself. There exist owners of passed polo ponies who, although their ponies hold Polo Association certificates at 13·3, know that some of these animals would be absolutely unable to pass the measure at 14 hands, if that measurement were strictly enforced immediately before each tournament. It is not going too far to say that all improvements in the present system are blocked by their owners. The great majority of accidents occur through players riding ponies which are not up to their weight and not from ponies being too big. Polo accidents seldom happen in England, where large animals are ridden. Failing the abolition of measurement the height of ponies might be raised to 14 hands and three years later to 14·1, strict measurement being enforced before each tournament. This would give owners time to get rid of their present stables. When the height of polo ponies was raised from 13·2 to 13·3 no such outcry or opposition was excited, and the feeling was that animals which were doubtful of measuring at 13·2 would be safe to measure at 13·3. This was, we need scarcely explain, before the introduction of the Indian Polo Association certificate.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Surgeon-Major H. Martin Medical Officer, left last night from the Grant Road Station for Broach to personally inspect the measures adopted there for suppressing the plague. The departure was private. Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, was present at the station to see the Governor off. His Excellency returns to Bombay this morning.

THE Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent, C.S.I., member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, will leave here for Mahableshwar on Sunday, the 26th instant.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL VENTRIS, Commanding the Bombay District, accompanied by a Staff Officer, will leave Bombay for Deolali on inspection duty on Tuesday, the 14th instant, returning here on the evening of the 16th idem. The usual salutes will be fired to announce the departure and arrival of the General Officer Commanding. The command of the garrison will devolve upon Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Collette, 1st K. Shropshire L.I., during the absence of General Ventris.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Co's Mail Steamer Egypt were Major H. A. Deane, I.S.C., C.S.I., Political Officer, Malakhand; Mr. J. D. Inverarity, barrister-at-law; The Venerable Archdeacon W. E. Scott; the Hon. Mr. W. H. Grimley, I.C.S., Mr. W. C. Nigel Jones, Meteorological Reporter for Western India, Colonel Babington, Assistant Adjutant General in the Sirhind District; the Hon. Mr. Justice H. H. Shepherd of the Madras High Court and others.

LIEUTENANT LE MESURIER, R. E., is transferred from Bombay to Karachi, Submarine Miners.

COLONEL DONALD ROBERTSON, Resident in Mysore has arrived in Calcutta on a short official visit.

LIEUTENANT A. J. CRAVEN, R. E., Karachi, reverts to the imperial establishment, with effect from next August.

LIEUTENANT R. GILLESPIE, R. E., is transferred from Submarine Miners to the Punjab military works.

THE Kola-Barang section, 230 miles in length, of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was opened for traffic on the 6th instant.

THE Government of India have now under consideration the new mining rules, which will be duly issued when certain details have been settled.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the permanent transfer from Amritsar to Jullundur of the head-quarters of the District Recruiting officer for Sikhs.

MR. HEWETT, Secretary to the Plague Commission will take leaveat home when his duties are ended, returning to his post of Secretary in the Home Department early in December.

IT is now understood that the report of the Currency Committee will be written after Easter, and published early in June. The report, it is said, will be unanimous as regards its recommendations.

MR. J. F. FINLAY Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, will probably delay arriving in India until the middle of April. Mr. Risley will continue to officiate in the appointment.

MR. CLINTON DAWKINS, the new Financial Member, will arrive in Bombay on the 25th instant and reach Calcutta on the 29th, where he will see Sir James Westland. The latter will leave Calcutta for Europe via China and Japan on April 8th.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of February 1897 Rs. 11,86,53,000, 1898 Rs. 14,14,85,000, 1899 Rs. 14,20,60,000.

A DIVORCE suit has been filed in the Recorder's Court Rangoon, in which a Burmese Princess is the plaintiff. Allegations of cruelty and adultery are made against the husband, a Burman, and a somewhat novel feature in the suit is the making of the woman with whom he is alleged to have misconducted himself, the second defendant.

GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the proposal of the Board of Revenue that Section 42 of the Madras Forest Code should be amended so as to permit of officers of the Forest Department regaining their position lost by not passing the prescribed examinations when once permanent in the first grade of Assistant Conservators.

ONE of the points connected with the imposition of a countervailing duty on bountyfed sugar is that relating to the most favoured nation clause in the existing treaties between England and Foreign Powers. The Home authorities, however, apparently consider that there will be no difficulty in imposing the duties in India in spite of the clause above mentioned.

THE Government of Madras concurs with the Board of Revenue in considering that the system of recording finger-prints may be extended to all classes of pensioners. It requests the Board to issue early instructions in the matter, and states that the taluq officers entrusted with the duty of taking and verifying the impressions of finger-prints should not be below the standing of a Deputy Tahsildar.

WHEN the roofs were opened for ventilation and disinfection in the town of Rahon, large quantities of dead rats were found. That these animals carry infection, writes the local paper, there is little doubt though the squirrel and mongoose also supposed to be susceptible have up to date escaped. Rather than have their garments and belongings disinfected, the people have taken to burying them in the ground.

FURTHER details of the episode at Wana state that two sowars, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and three horses were shot by the Mahsuds at the mouth of Tiarza Nullah on Sunday last about 10 a.m. One sowar was killed, and the other dangerously wounded. The Mahsuds, about 50 strong, were evidently waiting to ambuscade the convoy from Nagandi Oba. They were dressed in khaki, and fired volleys. Two carbines, one sword, a private gun, and two sowars' ammunition were carried off. Troops pursued right up Tiarza, but without success. One Waziri was shot. The sowars of the 5th Punjab Cavalry shot were two out of a shooting party of four, and were on the road when the incident occurred.

THE Bene-Israel Plague Relief Fund, formerly called the Bene-Israel Plague and Famine Relief Fund, which is under the management of Messrs Joseph Ezekiel (President), Joseph Samuel (Treasurer), M. J. Ezekiel (Secretary), and Moses Elijah Isaac Elias, Haim Benjamin, and Isaac David (Committee), has been rendering good help to the poor and destitute of that community. In 1897, during the famine, it distributed rice in Bombay, Ashtume, Panvel, and other villages. In 1898 it gave occasional pecuniary aid to some and monthly allowances to others. At present there are twenty-five families of the plague victims receiving regular monthly aid from this fund.

A GILGIT correspondent telegraphed to the "Pioneer" a message dated Yarkand February 8th, stating that a report had been received there to the effect that a large force of Russians had collected at Fort Murghabi with the intention of seizing Sarikol. The source from which this news comes, says our contemporary, is absolutely trustworthy, and the collection of Russian troops is probably a fact; but the intention of seizing Sarikol, is one which we cannot attribute to Russia without certain knowledge. By Sarikol is persumably meant the Sarikol District, which adjoins the Pamir plateau immediately east of the central watershed, and includes in its western limits the Taghdumbash Pamir and the Tashkurgan Valley. Russia could only enter here by violating the delimitation of 1895. Our Calcutta correspondent contradicts this.

THE Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company have recently made a new dining-car for their Bareilly-Kattgodam section, which will be a great convenience and comfort for the travelling public to Naini Tal. The car is a large and commodious carriage, thirty-two feet long and eight feet wide, luxuriously up-holstered with tables *a deux* for sixteen diners and comfortable revolving arm-chairs; and handsomely finished with mirrors and panels containing views of the Naini Tal and Bhim Tal lakes and the Lindri Glacier, which calls up recollections of a P. and O. dining saloon. The refreshment contractor has put the car in charge of an Englishman, which appears much more suitable than the old arrangement of leaving affairs in charge of a khansamah, and passengers are looked after to with all care and attention. Several new first-class carriages have also been built replete with every comfort and convenience, which will be much more popular with travellers than the old carriages, they have each a compartment for servants at the end which will doubtless be found a great boon.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell gave judgment, at a sitting of the Insolvency Court on Saturday, in the matter of the insolvency, of Colonel Anderson and Mr. W. T. Lidbetter, who lately traded in partnership as commission stable-keepers at Byculla. The insolvents were opposed by the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, a creditor for Rs. 90,000. In his lordship's opinion, the charge of reckless trading had not been made out; and the operations of the insolvents under the circumstances of the case, were not such as to constitute what was known as reckless trading. His lordship held that the charge of fraud and misrepresentation against the insolvents had not been substantiated, and ought not to have been made. There had been gross carelessness in the preparation of the schedule. Colonel Anderson ought to have disclosed therein the profit he made on the resale of the pony Mulberry and his transactions with Mrs. Anderson. His petition was adjourned for four months with protection. His lordship marked his sense of Mr. Lidbetter's conduct by adjourning his petition, for four months without protection, remarking that he had not dismissed it, because he was of opinion, that in the interests of justice and with a viewto further disclosure of the insolvents, estate, it was expedient that Bhowram Raghoba ought to be examined with regard to his transactions with Mr. Lidbetter.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1900 was held at Marlborough House on Feb. 23, the Prince of Wales presiding. The following members were also present:—The Duke of York, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Crewe, the Earl of Jersey, Lord Kelvin, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Sir F. A. Abel, Sir E. H. Carbutt, Sir H. Stafford Northcote, M.P., Sir A. Clarke, Sir D. Tennant, Sir J. Bramston, Sir J. H. G. Bergne, Sir O. T. Burne, Sir J. F. D. Donnelly, Mr. Henry Austin Lee, Mr. Arthur J. R. Trendell, and Colonel Herbert Jekyll (secretary).

THE New York correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Feb. 23:—The Chinese Minister made a remarkable speech yesterday at a dinner of the New York Southern Society. Keeping strictly within diplomatic lines, and declining to express an opinion whether the United States ought or ought not to keep the Philippines, he contrived to suggest plainly that China would like to see them kept, because somebody must rule them, and it is better to have a good neighbour than a bad one. He dwelt forcibly on the trade advantages of permanent American possession, hinted that China would like to see American trade with China also increase, and instead that the Americans were liked by the Chinese. Then followed the inevitable reference to Chinese immigration into America. The American law of exclusion does not, in Wu Ting Fang's opinion, work happily for either side, and does not accomplish the results intended, though it does include the respectable Chinese whose coming here is desirable. Modify that law, he urges, and both countries will profit commercially and otherwise.

THE coldest inhabited spot on earth is the little town of Werchojansk in Siberia which is situated 67deg. 34min. north latitude, 135deg. 5min. east longitude. The lowest temperature observed there is 90·4deg. Fahr. below zero. The terrible cold which prevails in Eastern Siberia is, fortunately, not accompanied by wind otherwise no human being could exist there. The lowness of temperature is due to the fact that that region is not influenced by oceanic depressions, and a very high atmospheric pressure with calm, clear weather, and a dry atmosphere prevails. In this way the warm air currents are aided in their escape, while the high mountain ranges in the south and east tend to imprison the masses of cold air. Very remarkable reports on the effect of the cold upon the living organisim in Siberia have been published. If the temperature sinks to 40deg. Fahr. below zero every breath that is drawn causes pain in the chest and lung. Old tree trunks burst with the frost: rocks are shattered with a noise like thunder, and deep chasms form in the ground.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEWCHWANG RAILWAY LOAN.

THE RUSSIAN PROTEST WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, MARCH. 10.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Brodrick, when replying to the questions regarding the Newchwang Railway loan, added to his statement that the Government had reason to believe the Russian protest would not be renewed.

Reuter. telegraphing from Peking, says that consequent upon the negociations between Russia and England M. de Giers has withdrawn his protest against the Newchwang Railway loan.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

The authorities at Lourenco Marques forbade the landing of Bombay deck passengers on the steamer Courland, which was compelled to return to Zanzibar.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.

MARCH 11.

Her Majesty the Queen has started for Cimiez.

MAJOR MARCHAND'S MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL AT ADIS ABBABA.

Major Marchand and his party have arrived at Bourch, a twenty-day journey from Adis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia.

ILLNESS OF MR. GOSCHEN.

Mr. Goschen is suffering from an attack of influenza.

THE SOUDAN.

THE SIRDAR'S TOUR.

The Sirdar will shortly proceed on a tour of the Eastern Soudan, visiting Ghedaref, Kassala and Suakin.

THE INDIAN SUGAR BILL.

APPROVED BY THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, yesterday, Lord George Hamilton said the Sugar Bill was introduced in the Indian Legislative Council with his approval, and it was not intended to interfere with the independence of the local Legislature.

The "Morning Post," in the course of an article approving the Bill, says the general question of taxing sugar is probably now under review by the English Exchequer.

THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

Mr. RHODES AND THE KAISER.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is now on a visit to Berlin in connection with his Railway and Telegraph schemes.

He has conferred with the German Colonial officials and the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and his Majesty the Emperor William grants him an audience.

GERMANY AND THE TRANS-AFRICAN RAILWAY.

MARCH 12.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes had an audience with the Emperor William, yesterday, and in the evening attended a sitting of the Reichstag, while his mission to Berlin was being discussed by the House.

Several speakers recalled the incident of the Jameson Raid and Mr. Rhodes' unfriendliness to Germany.

The Colonial Secretary said that permission to carry the Trans-African Railway through German territory was only possible, provided that German interests in every respect were guaranteed.

THREATENED STRIKE OF COTTON OPERATIVES.

The ballot of the Lancashire cotton operatives is overwhelmingly in favour of a strike in the event of an advance of wages being refused.

STEAMER ASHORE IN THE CANAL.

The s. s. Rydal Hall has gone ashore in the Suez Canal, blocking the navigation.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

The International Rugby match, Scotland vs. England has resulted in a victory for Scotland by one goal to nil.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The death is announced of Sir Douglas Galton.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 12.

The chief plague authority of Poona city has issued a notice to the effect that segregation of persons from infected houses has been stopped; such persons to be kept three days under observation and allowed to re-occupy their houses, after they have been thoroughly disinfected.

There were 13 cases and 14 deaths recorded in the city, yesterday, and 8 cases and 10 deaths, to-day. Eight were admitted in the General Hospital. 2 discharged cured, and 4 died, leaving 44 under treatment.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

Finance Department—Mr. P. J. Gorman, Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, acts as Presidency Postmaster-Calcutta, vice Mr. Owens, officiating as Post-Master General of Madras, during the absence of Mr. Curtis, on three months' leave.

Marine Department:—Commander G. J. Baugh is granted one year's leave out of India.

INCREASED RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

The railway earnings for last week in February are now published. They were four lakhs larger than in the same week of last year, owing chiefly to further increased traffic on the Bombay side.

RUSSIA AND THE PAMIRS.

NEEDLESS ALARM.

Your Allahabad contemporary is altogether wrongly informed regarding Sarikol, which is another name for Lake Victoria Kashgarh, through which the delimited Russian boundary runs. So far from Russia's encroaching here, the latest information is that they have recently reduced their garrison at Pamirski, which is their principal post in this region.

THE CARRIAGE OF BICYCLES.

RAILWAY REDUCTIONS.

MARCH 12.

The question of rates to be charged on Indian railways for the carriage of bicycles and tricycles will be discussed at the next Railway Traffic Conference. The proposal is to reduce the weight charged for to one maund and two maunds, respectively, whether packed or unpacked, subject to certain conditions instead as at present two maunds being charged for unpacked bicycle and four maunds for unpacked tricycle.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE COURT FEES BILL.

THE DEBATE ON THE PROBATE DUTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

The following are the particulars of the debate on the question of exempting Native Christians from the liability to pay Probate Duty, which arose in connection with the Court Fees Bill, at to-day's Council meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Rees said that under the existing Law every Indian Christian's estate valued at over one thousand rupees pays Succession Duty on the whole estate of two per cent. as it is compulsory upon their heirs and executors to take out probate or administration under the Succession Act from the operation of which Hindus, Mahomedans and Buddhists are exempt. Similarly, under the Administrator-General's Act, where no person has taken out probate or administration of a deceased Christian's estate within a month after his death, the Administrator-General may take proceedings, and it is the duty of the District Judge to report in such cases to the Administrator-General and take possession of the property pending probate on administration. On the other hand, all Indians other than Native Christians, Parsees and Jews and a few others, only pay the two per cent. on such debts due to the estate as they cannot recover without the aid of such succession certificate and they take out a certificate for the collection of such specific debts and pay only on that amount and no more. Nor in their case can the Administrator-General intervene except in the presidency towns and only for the protection of the estate.

The reason for this difference of treatment is that the Succession and Administrator-General's Act are based on English Law and were intended to apply primarily to the English in India, to races having foreign domicile, but residing in this country, and to persons other than Mahomedans and Hindus, the latter expression so clearly referring to a race and not religious distinction that it includes Sikhs and Jains. Mr. Rees went on to show how almost every Native race in India had one after another been exempted and how in originally introducing the Succession Act Sir Henry Maine had pointed out that it would be possible to exempt Native Christians also. He quoted other examples to show that this point had all along been admitted, and that Native Christians in Mysore and Coorg had actually been exempted when these States were under British administration. He gratefully acknowledged, on behalf of the Native Christians of Malabar Coast, that the Select Committee had made a concession in the original Bill by considerably extending to the chief controlling Revenue authority power to remit penalties, but he contended that the provision which still stood in the measure requiring the valuation and prepayment of the Court Fees before the issue of an order entitling to a probate and administration would work hardly as regards Native Christians of Malabar Coast.

He went on to give a very interesting description of the community upon whose behalf he spoke, showing how very generally they owned small estates which were dutiable also, and how close was their connection with the Hindus, with whose social system they had never entirely broken and to whose privileges they might, therefore, justly aspire. Though possessed of property, they are far from rich, and having to pay fees hit them harder than others. Mr. Rees added that since upwards of three-quarters of the Christian community of India were to be found in Madras and the States of Travancore, Mysore and Cochin, while on the Malabar Coast they form in some districts no less than twenty-five per cent. of the population, they were entitled to a hearing. Had there been a fair prospect of support he would have suggested as an alleviation, an amendment permitting the security to be accepted in lieu of prepayment, thereby saving their having to borrow money to meet the fees. He showed that there were precedents for such an arrangement, and he hoped the case of the Native Christians would be considered upon its merits when opportunity presented, the present Bill being, he knew, merely to prevent evasions of the existing law.

The Hon. Mr. Smeaton, who followed, opposed Mr. Rees's proposals, chiefly on the ground that the Native Christian community was contented and loyal and could not therefore have much grievance.

Sir Griffith Evans then made a very interesting speech, in which he explained that he supported the Bill as it stood, because he considered it was required to put a stop to the evasion of payment of existing duties, not by Native Christians, but by certain classes of wealthy people who could well afford to pay. He showed that the Native Christians, however, had a real grievance in the matter which should, he thought, taken up separately. He argued that when this was done the proper course would be to exempt them altogether by putting them on the same basis as Hindus, with whom they were racially connected. He characterised the present arrangement, which, however, he admitted had grown up by accident, and not designed as a tax upon Christianity, and ridiculed the suggestion that Native Christians had no grievances. In support of this he showed that the position of the law in connection with their marriages was a scandal. Europeans and Eurasians were powerful communities, well able, whenever they thought it worth their while, to take the trouble to get a matter of this kind righted for themselves; but Native Christians from their very helplessness were entitled to special consideration, and he desired that they should get it.

The Hon. Mr. Ananda Charlu agreed with Sir Griffith, and considered it unreasonable that the fact of a community sitting down under a grievance should be urged as a reason for failing to omitting to grant a remedy.

Sir James Westland pointed out that the Bill had very little to do with Native Christians, who altogether paid but a small portion of the duties. Regarding a remedy for the inequality, of which they also complained, he thought that it should rather take the form suggested by Sir Griffith Evans himself when the measure last came up, namely, of levelling up and making the classes who were now exempt liable like the rest than by exempting the classes who now had to pay.

In the subsequent part of the debate, Sir Griffith took occasion to explain that it was true that in 1889 he had advised the levelling up to get rid of the anomaly. The Government, however, having rejected this proposal, the course he now advised of levelling down was a legitimate one.

THE CHAMKANNIS.

EXPECTED SUBMISSION OF THE KHANI KHELS.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 11.

Two sections of the Chamkanni's, whose villages were raided by Captain Roos-Keppel, have sent their *jirgahs* to the Khani Khel section, begging the latter to make submission to the British authorities. The Khanni Khel are hesitating, but will probably give in.

THE KHYBER BRIGADE.

General Egerton will remain in charge of the Khyber Brigade until April 1st, when the command will be reduced to that of a Colonel on the Staff, meanwhile certain reductions in the staff have been ordered. Captain Swanston will hold the dual appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master-General. The number of Transport officers will be reduced.

BOMBAY TENTH EXTRA MEETING.

LADY SANDHURST'S PLATE.

The assemblage at Mahalaxmi, on Saturday, was quite up to the average, and the sport provided by the tenth extra meeting was generally very good. The programme opened with a hurdle race, for which Winnal was supposed to be a good thing. Electric, who is just now in fine fettle, went off with the lead and won easily. He did not fence well, and it was only by good jockeyship he was persuaded to go over the last flight. As it was, he swerved right across the course, but Winnal was too far behind to take advantage. A fine lot of animals turned out for the Bagdad Plate, for which Munwar, with Greenhalgh up, was served up a hot favourite. The odds were never in doubt, as Munwar had the race in hand from the start. Among the competitors was a horse belonging to Mr. Ali bin Talib, named Hakim, which is a splendid stamp of a racer, and although Ebrahim did not get him placed, he ran well, and should win a nice stake for his owner ere the close of the season. The public would have nothing but Spark for the Importers' Handicap, and he went to the post in splendid condition, and won the race in handsome style. German, a good looking horse, started favourite in a field of nine runners for the Malabar Plate, but he got badly away and was never in the race. Rubdan set a cracking pace, but could not live with Hyderi, who was steered to victory by Soda. Shanavaz ran well throughout, but had to be content with second honours again. Waress was a non-starter in the March Stakes, which was considered to be a good thing for Guy Fawkes, an improving animal. He knows his way round the Bombay course, and he showed The Fawn his heels the whole distance. A splendid field turned out for the Small Galloway Plate, the competitors numbering fifteen, the most fancied candidates being Centaur, Nobleman, Chester and Governor. The latter carried top weight and came away with a strong lead, but in the straight was overhauled by Chester, who won a good race by three quarters of a length. So far as "certainties" go in racing, the Lady Sandhurst Stakes was regarded as a certainty for Muskerry, who had the accomplished assistance of Aga S. Shah on his back. He led from the start and won with lots in hand. Details:—

Hurdle Race.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 50 third Rs. 25. For all galloways. English and Australian 14 hands 12st, Arabs 14 hands 10st; C B 14 hand 9st. W I Penalties—Winner once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Allowances—Maiden 7lbs, galloways never started for Hurdle race in India 5lbs, galloways landed since 1st August, 1898, 5 lbs.—Distance 7 furlongs over 4 flights.

Capt Young's Electric 8st 11lb	Johnson 1
Mr R B's Wirral 10st 6lbs	Mr Moron 2
Mr E Zeo 12st 7lbs	Mr A Martin 3
Mr Balliol's The Heroine 7st 2lbs	Chuggan 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Winnal; 5 to 2 Electric 4 to 1 Zeo; 6 to 1 the Heroine.

Electric went to the front followed by Winnal and Zeo, and although Winnal came up at the bend, where Electric swerved badly in taking the hurdles, he could not reach him, and Electric won easily, three quarters of a length between Winnal and Zeo; and Heroine last throughout.—Time 1min. 43secs.

The Bagdad Plate—Winner, Rs 500; second Rs. 5; third Rs. 25. For Arabs landed since 1st August, 1898, and which have not won a race value Rs. 190. Weight—W A Allowances—Horses which have not started this season 4lbs, Galloways 7lbs,—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Friendship's Munwar 8st 1 lbs	Greenhalgh 1
Mr Lyndon's Nimrod 8st 6lbs	G B Mahomed 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Khaboor 9st	Heeroo 3
Mr Abdul Latif Amani's Kisra 9st 3lbs	Dakill 0
H H Aga Khan's Paragon 9st	Nama 0
Mr S A W's Sanjer 8st 13lbs	Ryder 0
Mr Feroz bin Sonad's Florican 8st 13lbs	A Wahed 0
Mr Ali bin Amir's Bonaparte 8st 10lbs	Soda 0
Mr D E's Maswood 8st 10lbs	Chuggan 0
Mr Jackson's Nile 8st 10lbs	Gunga 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's Hakum 8st 6lbs	Ebrahim 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Munwar; 6 to 1 Maswood and Hakum; 10 to 1 others.

Maswood on the outside jumped off with the lead followed by Munwar and Nimrod and Khaboor close up. Munwar was soon sent to the front, but at the distance Nimrod shot out, but could not reach Munwar, who won a good race by a length. Khaboor was half a length behind Nimrod, with Maswood fourth and Hakum fifth.—Time 1min. 22 1-2secs.

The Importers Handicap—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 50; third 25. For horses landed since 1st August, 1898. Weight—Handicap—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Townsend's Spark 9st 6lbs	Johnson 1
Mr Lyndon's Crest 9st 3lbs	G B Mahomed 2
Mr G Hunter's Neil Gow 8st 11lbs	Greenhalgh 3
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's Light of the Age 8st 8lbs	Ryder 0

Betting: 5 to 2 on Spark, 4 to 1 against Neil Gow, 8 to 1 Crest, 10 to 1 Light of the Age.

Spark came to the front immediately and held the lead to the end, winning with ease in grand style. Crest made a good race with Neil Gow for place honours and landed home three-quarters of a length in front. Time—1min. 3⅔secs.

The Malabar Plate—Winner Rs 300; second, Rs 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C.B. Horses. Weight—Handicap. Distance 1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Amir's Hyderi 9st 11lbs	Soda 1
The Chief of Kagal's Shanavaz 8st 7lbs	G H Mahomed 2
Mr Lyndon's Valma 7st 8lbs	Jakoo 3
H H Aga Khan's Meharaj 9st 6lbs	Nama 0
Mr H E A R's President 9st 5lbs	Lutchman 0
H H Aga Khan's Helios 9st 4lbs	Ebrahim 0
Mr Mahomedally Ismail's Rubdan 7st 9lbs	Chuggan 0
Mr D E's German 7st 6lbs	Heeroo 0
Mr Jusufally Mahomed's Barrister 7st 2lbs	Pillaji 0

Betting: 3 to 1 against German, 5 to 1 Helios, 6 to 1 Hyderi, Meheraj and President, 10 to 1 others.

Rubdan was the quickest away, Hyderi, Shanavaz, Helios and Valma being close up. Rubdan lost his place near the distance and Hyderi coming from Shanavaz, and Valma, won by a length, half that distance separating second and third; Rubdan was fourth and Helios fifth. Time—1min. 52¼ secs.

The March Stakes.—Winner Rs 200, second Rs 50, third Rs 25. For all Galloways, 13-3 and under. Weight—Handicap—Distance 1 mile.

Mr R J Hunter's Guy Fawkes 8st	Greenhalgh 1
Major Gough's The Fawn 7st 10lbs	Johnson 2
Mr Finch's Eric 7st 10lbs	Ebrahim 3

Betting: 5 to 2 on Guy Fawkes, 3 to 1 The Fawn, 6 to 1 Eric.

The lot got away together, and traversed the first half-mile in close order, when Guy Fawkes took a slight lead. He was never headed, and won easily by two lengths; bad third. Time—1min. 53secs.

The Snail Galloway Plate,—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab Galloways 13-3 and under. Weight-Handicap,—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A I A Tea Co's Chetwa 8st 6 lbs	Nama 1
Mr P E Finch's Governor 9st 8lbs	Johnson 2
Mr Lyndon's Centaur 8st 2lbs	G B Mahomed 3
Mr Rezo ji Pestonji's Nobleman 9st 11lbs	Ryder 0
Mr A bdul A li's Pretender 8st 11lbs	Soda 0
Mr S A W's Mighty 8st 9lbs	Dakil 0
Mr Abdul Buhari Co's Polo 8st 8lbs	A Wahed 0
Mr D D Pinheiro's Tiger 8st 7lbs	Gunga 0
Mr A M's Crest 9st 11lbs	Greenhalgh 0
H H M Shahzada Kolar's Prana 8st 11lbs	Heeroo 0
Mr Jusufally Mahomed's Devonshire 7st 11lbs	Pillaji 0
A Shah's imported stallion Vesuvius 7st 10lbs	Ebrahim 0
Mr Abdul Azzal Saif's Aziz 7st 9lbs	Chuggan 0
Mr B A Dalal's Richard 7st 7lbs	Jakoo 0
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's Gold Finch 7st 4lbs	Heeroo 0

Betting: 4 to 1 against Centaur and Nobleman, 6 to 1 Governor and Chester, 10 to 1 others.

After a short delay the starter got his horse off to a fair start, Governor drawing out with a long lead from Pretender, Nobleman, Chester, Centaur and Driver, who were in a bunch. At the two-furlong post Governor was still ahead, Chester and Pretender being close up, while rounding the bend Centaur drew nearer the leaders. In the straight Pretender and Nobleman were beaten, and Chester headed Governor and won by three quarters of a length. Centaur, who came along well at the finish, was a neck behind Governor, and Pretender was placed fourth. Time—1min. 22secs.

The Lady Sandhurst Stakes.—Rs. 199. Presented, by H.E. Lady Sandhurst. For galloways and ponies which ran in the Amateur Plate, presented by H. E. Lord Sandhurst on 4th March, 1899. Weight—Handicap. G. Rs. only. G. Rs. who have never won a race of any description value Rs. 50, allowed 5lbs Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Street's Muskerry 10st 2 lbs	Aga S Shah 1
Mr Landon's Royal 10st 4lbs	Mr Bland 2
Mr W A Mackie's Murfus 9 st 11lbs	Mr Smith 3
Capt Young's Lily of the Valley 11st 5lbs	Capt Young 0
Mr A V Courage's Cypress 8st 3lbs	Mr Corbet 0

Betting: 3 to 1 on Muskerry, 4 to 1 Lily of the Valley, 10 to 1 Royal, 20 to 1 Murfus and Cypress.

Muskerry led from the start and won pulling up by two lengths. A capital struggle took place for second honours, Royal getting up in the last stride and making a dead heat with Murfus. Time—1min. 42¼ secs.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

SALMON AND TROUT FISHING.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

'VARSITY FOOTBALL MATCH.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The time has arrived when keen salmon-fishers overhaul their tackle with a view to commencing the spring campaign. For rivers are rapidly fining down into good order, and ere many days are over the brethren of the rod—ever a dissatisfied race—may be complaining of scarcity of water. At scarcity of spring fish they are not likely to grumble, for the recent heavy floods have enabled the salmon to ascend from the sea in goodly numbers. The prospects for the spring fishing, therefore, are exceedingly hopeful, and after two bad seasons in succession salmon-fishers may look for a good measure of success in 1899. Reverting to the all-important subject of tackle, it behoves the angler to be stern in his resolve to discard all flies, lines, and casts whose present condition is doubtful, for—unlike port wine—fishing tackle does not improve with age. Sorely will he rue his sentimental fondness for a favourite Jock Scott, Silver Doctor, or Durham Ranger when, with a taking rise, showing scarcely a swirl in the smooth current, a salmon of huge and unknown proportions abstracts the bare hook from the surrounding silk and feathers and departs with a final and mocking waggle of a porteatous tail. There is no wisdom in retaining in the fly-books a multitude of patterns which have seen their best days; it only serves to bewilder the owner, and in an unwary moment he may select one which is not in a condition to withstand the pull of a half-pound trout. Casting-lines also should be subjected to severe scrutiny, and those which show evident signs of wear should be thrown away and replaced by new ones, as usual, the best and heaviest salmon gut is somewhat scarce and correspondingly expensive, but other descriptions are both cheap and abundant.

In the way of recent sport there is not very much to record. The ice-bound rivers in the far north of Scotland have at last broken up, and a few salmon have been landed on the Helmsdale and other northern streams. The Tay last week was running in moderate flood, and not many fish were killed, even on the best reaches. Notwithstanding the swollen condition of the river, the first week of the season on the Aberdeenshire Dee gave satisfactory results. Clean fish were taken as far up as Balmoral, the opening day on Her Majesty's water yielding a fine salmon, which was forwarded to Osborne. On the lower reaches the rods had from one to three fish apiece, and that veteran fisher, Mr. E. Drummond—who, by the way, ties most of his own flies,—landed in the Dess water four in one day last week. As yet very few fish have been killed on the Spey or Tweed. In Ireland also the rivers have been in flood, and with the exception of two salmon scaling 30lb. and 38lb., caught in the Shannon, not much success has attended the efforts of anglers.

Trout fishers are already at work on northern streams at a time when not one fish in twenty is in condition either to afford sport or appear on the table. Throughout Great Britain and Ireland professional fishermen are pretty numerous—in Scotland especially so,—and rather an extensive experience of the fraternity does not lead me to form a high opinion of their merits. A large proportion are no better than poachers and the illegal pursuit of fish, flesh, or fowl is still calculated to promote good citizenship. At this early season of the year the professional fisherman is accustomed to fill his basket with unwholesome trout by the aid of salmon roe. In skilful hands it is a most deadly bait, and, though illegal, the angler finds no great difficulty in eluding the vigilance of the infrequent river watcher. When that worthy advances leisurely to make inquiry, he finds a worm wriggling at the end of the fisherman's line, and though he may suspect, he cannot prove the use of salmon roe. Its sale should be prohibited under restrictive penalties. A bill instituting a close time for trout in Scotland will probably be introduced during the present session, and it is to be hoped that it will not share the fate of other useful measures in being shelved for another year. A trout weighing no less than 14 1-2 lb. was caught last week in the Hampshire Avon by an angler who was spinning for pike. Although out of season it was retained for preservation, and not only will it form a most interesting trophy, but the river will benefit by its absence. Trout, however, are few and far between in the Hampshire Avon and its sister stream the Stour; the Avon is famous for its salmon fishing, and coarse fish are plentiful in both rivers.

Little more than a fortnight remains before the close season for coarse fish comes into force, and since the beginning of the year anglers have constantly been contending with unfavourable conditions of weather and water. On the Stour, referred to above, a fine bag of pike, was made on some preserved water early in the month. The total for two days was fourteen pike scaling altogether 134lb., and the heaviest fish weighed 21-1-2lb. A few good baskets were made last week on the Norfolk Broads, the fish for the most part being pike, one of which weighed 17lb. Sport with grayling draws to a close, and on the whole the season has been unsatisfactory.

Four weeks hence the Flat Race Season of 1899 will be inaugurated at Lincoln, and we shall have reached the end of one of the dullest seasons of cross-country racing that it has been my lot to witness. Racing should be a little brisker during the interval, as the near approach of the Grand National invests steeple chasing with more than ordinary interest. Several candidates for Liverpool honours have been seen out during the past week, but none of them have come out of the ordeal more satisfactorily than did Ambush II., who has occupied a prominent position in the quotations since his victory in the Prince of Wales's Steeplechase at Sandown Park. It was the general opinion of those who saw Ambush II. win at Sandown that he was fully wound up, and that his trainer, McNully, had left nothing to work upon between now and the Grand National, and fears were expressed that he would be unable to keep the colt at concert pitch for a month. This view does certainly not accord with that of his trainer, who thinks—and I believe correctly—that he can make the son of Ben Battle some pounds better before he delivers him at the post for the Grand National. This is only in accordance with what might have been expected, seeing that some long prices have been obtained about the horse for his engagement, and these investments would certainly not have been prejudiced by getting him quite fit for a small prize like that at Sandown. Those who have thrown in their lot with the Prince's candidate may, if all goes well, expect to see him give an even better performance than at Sandown. In one respect, too, he must be better served, as his jockey, Anthony, was very far from being at his best, having sustained a few days previously a severe shaking in the hunting-field, while the mishap on the far side of the course, in which he lost his stirrup, is scarcely likely to be repeated.

During the past week, the Manchester Handicap Steeplechase and one or two other events have thrown some light on the Grand National. Lotus Lily, Slander, The Soarer, Jack Tar, Electric Spark, Belle of Blayney, and Corner—seven of the eight competitors in the race just named—were all among the acceptors for the Grand National, and this event, like the Prince of Wales's Steeplechase, was arranged so that the winner should not incur a penalty for the great prize at Aintree. The struggle was regarded as a good public trial for Slander, and so keen was the support of Mr. Mooney's gelding that he was backed down to 6 to 4. For some days previously long odds had been accepted about him for the Grand National, but as he succumbed somewhat readily to Lotus Lily, who was conceding him 25lbs., his chance of Grand National honours does not look a particularly rosy one, especially in view of the fact that when they meet at Liverpool, Capt. Ethelston's mare will only be conceding him 5lbs. On this running, it is clear that Lotus Lily has about a couple of stone in hand over three and a-half miles of ground, and there is no reason why the extra distance should not suit her as well as Slander. This opinion is not in any way modified by the fact that on the following day Mr. Mooney's gelding carried off the Salford Handicap Steeplechase by ten lengths, seeing that he was in receipt of 9lbs. from Belle of Blayney, who finished second, and 4lbs. from Modesty, the third. This event was over three miles of ground, and was won in a canter by Slander. Taking all things into consideration, it is possible that the best of the performance in the Manchester Steeplechase was that of Electric Spark, who apparently had the race well in hand, when his rider, under a misapprehension that he was finishing the race, when he had another circuit to complete, took his horse up the hurdle race track, and only discovered his mistake when it was too late to retrace his steps. In the early part of the struggle, Electric Spark fenced beautifully, and his owner, who, by the way, rode his horse at Manchester, is of distinct opinion that he possesses something more than an outside chance for Aintree honours. The Soarer appeared to drive another nail into his coffin, and Lotus Lily, Jack Tar, and Slander all appear to possess better chances than he does. In the Stretford Steeplechase, which brought the Manchester Meeting to a conclusion, Timon made his second appearance in two years, his absence from public life having extended from April, 1897, when he took part in the Lancashire Handicap Steeplechase, till last November, when at Hamilton Park he was beaten by his solitary opponent, Emperor, in the Phœnix Steeplechase. As is often the case with animals who have been a long time on the shelf, Timon wofully disappointed his supporters, and the odds of 6 to 4 laid on him were bowled over with the utmost ease by High Chancellor. At Hurst Park on Saturday Gentle Ida was opposed by Parma Violet and two or three others in the Palace Steeplechase, and the result had a very considerable effect on the wagering on the Grand National. Parma Violet was conceding 7lbs. to Mr. Dyas's mare, but so well has she run of late that 6 to 4 was betted on her. 7 to 4 being obtainable about Gentle Ida, while 20 to 1 was on offer against each of the others. Making alternate running until six furlongs from home with Parma Violet, Gentle Ida then drew to the front and won with consummate ease by three lengths. The winner became immediate favourite for the great prize at Aintree, and if she is reserved for that race she will be very hard to beat indeed. That she had much in hand is certain, but for all that investors will do well to be careful, as it by no means follows that her owner has supported her.

Mr. Cassel has sustained a serious loss by the death of the three-year old Dalby, by Hampton out of Evening Lass, who cost 1,250 gs. as a yearling. Dalby began last season with about forty engagements, and, having won a trial before the Sandown Park July Meeting, he started favourite in a field of seventeen for the National Breeders' Produce Stakes of £5,000, but ran very badly. He was also much fancied by Newmarket people for the New Stakes at Ascot, when Flying Fox won. Dalby was believed to have made a great improvement during the winter, and he was, therefore, left in for a number of heavy stakes, so his forfeits will run away with several hundreds of pounds.

If there is a fog anywhere near London it is bound to turn up at the Queen's Club when a University match is being played. It quite spoiled the enjoyment of the spectators at the Association football match last Saturday. There was a large crowd, and those who could see any thing saw a pretty game. The Cambridge forwards were beautifully together, played the short, passing game very prettily, and made practically no mistakes in front of goal. Their first two goals were beauties. The Oxford halves and backs were certainly strong, and Blackburn played a very sound game. At one time in the second half it looked as though the Cambridge defence was going to break down, a hot attack being kept up and Jameson scoring with a very hot shot from a pass from Vassall. The Cantabs pulled themselves together and their better combination paid. Vickers, the Cambridge half, had a lot to do. He was opposed to Vassall, and he never left the Oxford captain alone. The Oxford team practically depended for their attack on Vassall, playing on the right. The halves and backs fed him well, and he continually made a lot of ground. But he had very little help from the other forwards, and Campbell, in goal, was too quick for his long shots. The Cambridge men played much the better and prettier game, and well deserved a very creditable win. Of course, as soon as the game was over the fog cleared.

Vassall, but for the University match, would have been playing against Ireland. However, his services were scarcely missed, as England won by thirteen goals to two. The Irishmen prefer the Rugby code, and their forwards were in irresistible form against Scotland. They won easily by three tries to a penalty goal. Considering that they had to change most of the outsides who played so well against England, they have some very good reserves. Wales should have no difficulty in beating Scotland, and the honour of fighting for the wooden spoon will be left to England and Scotland at Blackheath. It would surely be more patriotic for the Universities not to play Rugby matches on the date of the Association match. However, Oxford were beaten by Blackheath, and Cambridge were beaten by the Marlborough Nomads. Croydon won a splendid game against Northampton.

The annual report of the Yorkshire Cricket Club is published. The Committee congratulate the members on the distinguished success which throughout the past season attended the county team, and once more placed Yorkshire in the premier position. The statement of accounts which accompanies the report shows that the receipts from the first eleven matches have reached a total of £5,734. 13s. 6d., and the expenses have been £3,690. 19s. 7d., leaving a gain of £2,043. 13s. 11d. The second class matches again show a large deficit. The balance in favour of the club in now £6,709. 11s. 2d. The committee regret the loss the club has sustained in the death of its President, Mr. M. J. Ellison, who, as a player and worker for half a century, had done so much to bring the club to its present high standard. The appointment of his successor will be made at the adjourned general annual meeting, when the revised rules will also be submitted for confirmation. The county now possesses a most popular captain and a thoroughly reliable team, their performances having afforded the greatest gratification to all who attended the matches. It is hoped that the efforts of the committee in endeavouring to largely increase the present membership will be successful, and thereby enable them to continue the subsidising of young players and establish a pension fund for the declining years of Yorkshire cricketers. The financial statement shows that the three Sheffield matches produced £2,168. 2s. 9d. Kent £449. 18s., Gloucestershire £378 16s. 3d., and Lancashire £1,369. 8s. 6d.; the three at Leeds £1,981 11s. 6d.—Warkwickshire £635. 15s. 6d., Notts £605. 4s. and Middlesex £740. 12s.; and the three at Bradford £1, 805. 1s.—Surrey £783. 2s. 9d., Sussex £540. 0s. 6d., and Essex £481. 17s. 9d. The other matches produced—Somersetshire at Scarborough, £330. 17s. 6d.; Hampshire, at Huddersfield, £220. 18s. 6d.; Leicestershire, at Dewsbury, £114, 6s. 6d.; and Darbyshire, at Harrogate, £483. 4s. 3d. Particulars are also given of E. Wainwright's benefit, from which it appears £1,212 2s 4d. resulted from the match at Sheffield and £447. 13s. 10d. from sub criptions, so that the present total of the fund stands at £1,659. 15s. 2d.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

The local Manager of the National Bank of India Limited, has received telegraphic advice that the net profits of the Bank for 1898, including the sum brought forward from the previous year, amount to about £118,300. The Directors propose to pay a dividend for the half year at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, to place £30,000 to credit of Reserve Fund (in addition to £20,000 added in September) and £2,000 to Pension Fund, leaving about £26,300 to be carried forward to next account.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

It is officially notified that their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Sandhurst will hold a Reception at Government House, Malabar Point, on Thursday, 23rd instant, at 9-30 P.M. All Civil, Naval and Military Officers and Gentlemen entitled to attend his Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Levee are entitled, together with the Ladies of their families, to attend the Reception. Mess Dress will be worn by Naval and Military Officers and Evening Dress by Civil Officers.

At a banquet at Berlin on Feb. 21, at the mess of the First Prussian Dragoons of the Guard (the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland's Own), a telegram of congratulation arrival from the Queen. The colonel read out the message, and telegraphed a reply, thanking her Majesty in the name of the regiment. The colonel of the 1st Royal Dragoons, of which the German Emperor is Colonel-in-Chief, also sent a telegram, to which an answer was promptly despatched

THE INSOLVENCY OF COLONEL ANDERSON.

DISCHARGE ADJOURNED FOR FOUR MONTHS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, delivered judgment on Saturday, in the matter of the insolvency of Colonel Anderson and Mr. W. T. Lidbetter, who lately carried on the business of commission stable-keepers at Byculla. Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for Colonel Anderson: Mr. Manker, for Mr. Lidbetter; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, an opposing creditor.

Mr. Justice Russell said that this case, which had been protracted in hearing over several days, was concluded on Wednesday last; and while, on the one hand, the chief opposing creditor, the Thakore of Morvi had conducted his opposition upon the principle that, by making a large number of charges, he might succeed in substantiating some of them, on the other hand, one of the insolvents, through his counsel, had assumed an attitude of virtuous indignation and resentment at any criticism of his conduct. Both lines of conduct were unsatisfactory, and in arriving at his conclusions, his lordship said, he would steer a middle course between them. His lordship pointed out that when Colonel Anderson in 1894, started the commission agency business, he sought the assistance of Mr. W. T. Lidbetter, an accountant, as his partner. In so doing he was not well advised, for if Mr. Lidbetter had conducted the business of the firm in the studiously careless way in which he had conducted the business of his insolvency, his lordship considered it a matter of surprise that the firm continued on till 1897 instead of shutting up shortly after its start. At the start the firm had no capital, and accordingly, if Mr. Lidbetter was to be believed, Mr. Bhowram Raghoba from time to time supplied the insolvents with considerable sums of money. On the 27th October, after the case of the premises had been taken at Ballasis Road, the Thakore Saheb of Morvi advanced the sum of Rs. 50,000, and in December Rs. 40,000. At the time it appeared that Colonel Anderson had handed to the Thakore two promissory notes of the Maharajah of Patiala for two lakhs of rupees. His lordship here alluded to Colonel Anderson's evidence regarding the circumstances under which the notes were handed over, and said that the insolvents continued to carry on their business after the receipt of the money from the Thakore, but at a loss. In March or April 1893, Colonel Anderson went with his family to Europe, where he received a letter from Mr. Lidbetter to the effect that the business was not going on satisfactorily. After his return, and shortly before he presented his petition, Colonel Anderson went to Morvi, where he had an interview with the Thakore. His lordship having read the evidence in regard to the above meeting, said that, in may 1897, Colonel Anderson filed his petition and schedule, and in July of the same year added the name of Lidbetter. On or about the 14th January 1898 the former schedule and balance sheet were amended by being struck out, and an entirely new schedule and balance sheet were fil

partner, became insolvent; and it transpired that he had gone in for a speculation in the purchase of a diamond, on which he made a profit of Rs. 11,100, which was all lost, and no entry whatever appeared in his books? In dealing with the charge in regard to filing false schedules, his lordship said, there could be no question but that the schedule was incorrect. That was but natural when they had regard to the absolute and complete disregard by both the insolvents of all principles which ought to have regulated their conduct with regard to the schedule. How did they fulfil the duty imposed on them? Colonel Anderson could not say if his schedule showed a loss or a profit; he had no idea of the account shown as outstandings, and did not know if Mr. Lidbetter had collected any outstandings since 22nd March 1897. Mr. Lidbetter's evidence was still more extraordinary, he being a professional accountant. The two matters chiefly relied on on the point were what was called Mrs. Anderson's account and O'Brien's account. In regard to the former, the circumstances were unquestionably suspicious. After referring to evidence, his lordship said he could not believe Colonel Anderson's story to be absolutely false. The probabilities were that, feeling his firm getting shaky, he used the money to which his son was entitled in the hopes of making some profit on the transaction. His lordship could not hold that the entry of Mr. O'Brien for Rs. 4,000 was entirely false. He clearly appeared to be a creditor in the books for that amount. His lordship was not prepared to find that Lidbetter on the point had given false evidence or fabricated the books in support of it. The omission of the names of the debtors from the schedule might be accounted for by the utter carelessness shown in the preparation of the schedule. His lordship added that the evidence of Mr. Jamsetjee, the accountant, was entirely misleading and incorrect, as he had never looked through the books that were kept after the ledger, and which would have shown a large number of debts paid off. His lordship did not think it proved that undue preference had been shown to Thomas Cook and Sons. With regard to Bhowram, his lordship considered it was a matter that ought to be inquired into, as his lordship was not prepared to accept Mr. Lidbetter's evidence in regard to the hypothecation of the bills. His lordship, in conclusion, expressed his disapproval of Colonel Anderson's conduct with regard to the preparation of his schedule, with regard to the non-disclosure of the Mulberry transaction, and with regard to Mrs. Anderson's account by suspending his discharge for four months with protection. Mr. Lidbetter's case was different. His utter neglect of duty with regard to the preparation of his schedule, the entire concealment of his transactions with Bhowram, his conduct as regarded his drawings from the firm, his omission to explain the absence of the first cash book, all compelled his lordship to suspend his discharge for four months without protection. In coming to these conclusions, his lordship had borne in mind the fact that the insolvency had been pending for nearly two years, and that the insolvents had been put to extra expense by reason of the way in which the opposition had proceeded. His lordship had not dismissed Lidbetter's petition because he was of opinion that, in the interests of justice and with a view to further disclosure of the insolvents' estate, it was expedient that Bhowram ought to be hereafter examined with regard to his transactions with Lidbetter. His lordship directed that the opposing creditors be entitled to proceed against the estate in respect of their costs when taxed. His lordship did not order them to be paid in priority any dividends, because, in his opinion, their opposition had been prolonged for a longer period than was necessary to establish the grounds of opposition on which they had been successful.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac asked for a different order as to costs, otherwise his client would get only an anna for every rupee of costs. He submitted that his client should have priority.

His lordship, after some discussion as to costs, said he could not alter his decision. When a mao made charges, and did not come forward to substantiate them, he must put up with the consequences.

On the application of Mr. Rivett-Carnac, his lordship directed that Bhowram Raghoba should be examined on Wednesday next.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND THE LAND-OWNERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the City of Bombay Improvement Trust has formulated its plans and the President of the Trust has placed certain facts before the public, it is time that the house-owners as well as the tenantry of the city should calmly and carefully consider the scheme and give their opinion with a view to further the beneficent objects of the Trust. Any scheme that will improve our city, bring health to our homes, with the least inconvenience to the public and inflicting no injustice or unfairness to the house-owners, will be a great blessing. I am afraid, sir, that the criticisms made by the house-owners against the plans of the Trust are erroneous and destructive instead of taking the form of practical suggestions in the execution or modification of the several schemes.

Let the house-owners realize that the New Trust is created by Government solely with a view to the improvement of the city. Any ill-considered opposition or obstruction to its action is both futile and unwise. The question for their consideration is as to how far the objects of the New Trust come into conflict with their convenience and vested rights and privileges, and what solution they can justly propose for the difficulties likely to arise in carrying out such a gigantic scheme for the improvement of a plague-stricken city. The depression in trade prevalent among us, our industrial future and our very existence being at stake, we should be prepared to make some sacrifices for the general improvement of the city. And at the same time it is to be hoped that Government, taking into consideration the prolonged misery and the sufferings and losses of the people in general and of the house-owners in particular, will treat them in a liberal and generous spirit. The declaration lately made by the Hon'ble Mr. Hughes, the President of the Trust, leads us to infer that there is not much occasion for the house-owners to be pessimistic or alarmed, and that their views will receive due consideration, both at the hands of Government as well as the Board of the Trust. It is an axiom in Indian politics that the zemindars, the talukdars and the landed proprietors are the mainstay of British rule in India, and hence it can never be the intention of Government to carry out the improvements of a city like Bombay, which is the commercial emporium of India, by the ruin and spoliation of the Bombay properties. Government have certainly not organised this Trust merely for the pleasure of spending five crores of rupees, but with the specific purpose of keeping up the prestige of our city in the civilized world as a centre of health just as it has acquired the proud title of the first City in India.

It is to the public enterprise of the merchants and proprietors of Bombay, coupled with the patronage of Government, that Bombay owes its stately structures, its great commerce and its great name. Instead of opposing, therefore, the different schemes *en bloc*, the best course for the house-owners is to suggest such practical alterations as can be best carried out without stifling the principle underlying the Trust. It is not a question of total approval or disapproval of the improvements by the house-owners, but it is a question of carrying out such improvements with their co-operation and in such a way that they will receive just and fair compensation for their properties from the Trust and without putting the tenants to any unnecessary inconvenience.

It will conduce both to the financial interest of the Trust and the sanitation of Bombay if the Trust devotes itself to the purchase of the open spaces at Chowpatty as well as the northern portion of the island. There are many large plots of open land lying idle in both these sections, and if they are properly built upon, and if the population from the crowded places shift towards the northern centres, overcrowding will diminish and the chances for the spread of disease will gradually disappear. This is a point to which the New Trust should give their serious and early consideration. First, because the plots in question can be purchased at comparatively cheap rates; secondly, because provision should be made beforehand for the population displaced by the demolition of houses that will be purchased for the opening of new streets in the heart of the town.—Yours, &c.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

March 6.

M. DE SZELL the new Austrian Minister, a Pesth telegram of Feb. 21 says, has already conferred with the leaders of the Opposition, whom he found most willing to meet him half way. It is therefore hoped that a compromise may be arranged and the Cabinet formed by the end of the week, after which M. de Szell will go to Vienna to inform the Emperor-King of his success and submit to his Majesty the list of Ministers. It is reported that Dr. Lukacs, Baron Fejervary, Count Szechenyi, and Dr. Classics will join the new Cabinet, and that M. Alexander Hegedues will be asked to take the portfolio of Commerce. The rumours of a split in the Liberal Party are unfounded, even the resignation of individual members being improbable, while those who withdrew in consequence of the Lex Tisza may shortly return.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 10.

Two cases of plague were detected by the medical authorities at Khadia, yesterday. The persons attacked were Hindus, one a male and the other a female. Both were immediately taken to the plague hospital erected for the purpose. The houses in which they lived were disinfected and the inmates segregated. Also those living in the neighbourhood left the "pole" where the cases occurred. Fever and pneumonia are a little rife in the city, and the people in a state of panic, pronounce the cases to be plague and at once inform the authorities. One way it is for the good of the people that the municipal and medical authorities remain on the alert and take prompt measures to check the growth of the disease. Last week a suspected case of plague was reported to the medical authorities at Khadia. The house was cleansed and the people removed. This greatly alleviated the fright of the people. Last time when I wrote that some plague cases were found somewhere near Nariad, then the plague was only twelve miles off the city. Hence the panic that has seized the people here.

Dr. Sorabjee Fardunjee Ghandhi, L. M. & S., is appointed special plague officer; to examine railway passengers coming from Kaira and Bombay, together with Dr. Nanabhai Kuverji Modi, L. R. C. P., the railway medical officer. Dr. Ghandhi will get a special allowance of Rs. 50 per month for this extra work from the Ahmedabad Municipality. Dr. Ghandhi is the assistant surgeon attached to the Rancharial dispensary in the city.

Mr. A. S. Moriarty, the Judge, had been ailing with fever, but he is better and hearing civil appeals. The bar is strongly impressed with his admirable bearing and coolness as a judge, and they sincerely regret his departure, which must come off so soon. The members of the bar here entertain Mr. Moriarity at a tea party on Saturday next at the Bholanath Institute. Mr. Moriarity is going to Satara as the District Judge, and will leave on Sunday by the mail train to Bombay. Mr. Knight, I. C. S., is appointed Judge here in place of Mr. Moriarity.

Jafer Mirkhan was tried and convicted of cheating under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code by Khan Bahadhur Dadabhai Dinshaw, the City Magistrate, Chotha Muljі, the complainant in this case, deposed that the accused received a loan of rupees nine and a-half, on his pledging two silver watches belonging to him. The money was advanced by him on the strength of the pledge. Some time after he made frequent demands for the money, but he was often put off by the accused. At last some three weeks ago the accused came to him and induced him to part with one of the watches on the pretence of his selling the same and settling the claim. The watch, he secured, was re-pledged by the accused to some other person for three rupees. Hence the present complaint. The accused admitted the recovery of the watch by him, but he said that he paid rupees five for the same and allowed the other to remain with the complainant for the rest of the money due to him. On behalf of the defence it was urged that inasmuch as the ownership of the watch in question did not pass to the complainant, the act of the accused did not amount to cheating under the Indian Penal Code. To constitute the offence of cheating, it must be the property of the person cheated. Here the complainant had neither the right to sell nor to re-pledge the same, unless there is a special agreement between the parties. The only remedy of the complainant lay in filing a civil suit against the accused. The court holding the accused guilty sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month with a fine of Rs. 15.

On Saturday last, Mr. Edulji Dorabji Talati, B.A., Head Master of the Ahmedabad High School, invited the parents and guardians of the pupils attending the School to meet him in the building. The Head Master communicated to them the principal features of the school as introduced by him for the training of the students. He explained to them the method of teaching adopted by him, the way in which the physical and drill training was made compulsory, short sermons on morality given by the masters to the boys, good manners taught to them, the health of the boys looked after, and finally regularity and punctuality to be observed by the boys in the School. The Head Master asked for the co-operation of the parents and guardians in all these matters. After some chemical experiments and exhibition of astronomical plates in a magic lantern by the boys the gathering dispersed.

CYCLING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Velocipede," from Bandora, has done well in ventilating the question as to whether riding a bicycle without holding the handles is dangerous or not. My experience as a cyclist and an instructor in cycling for several years shows that to ride a machine with hands off one must either be a practised rider or ride the machine at rash speed. I have noticed beginners letting go their hold on the handle-bars only when the cycles are spinning at a rapid rate. This, however, is not the case with experienced riders. In the case of the cyclists convicted, the complainants had nothing to urge about moderate speed; it was presumed that they were riding rashly, and the prosecution hauled them up before the magistrate in the belief that the riders could not have had control over their cycles. Under these circumstances it is certainly allowing too much latitude to the police if they are permitted to drag every cyclist before a magistrate on such ground. I would ask what is the standard for the police to judge whether a cyclist is a practised rider or a novice?—Yours, &c.,

B. K. PATHARI.

March 9.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SHIPS' BOATS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats	H'cpd	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
H M S Tenasserim's Cutter	0·30	Lt E S Townsend	4 50 50	1 5 50
H M S Magdala's Cutter	1·0	Mr G B Hazell	4 58 37	1 42 37
H M S Magdala's Galley	Scr	Capt H L Fleet	5 2 20	1 47 20
H M S Plassy's Cutter	1·0	Mr G Cleal	5 7 9	1 49 9
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	0·30	Mr G Cole	Did not start.	

1st prize won by H M S Tenasserim's Cutter. 2nd prize won by H M S Magdala's Cutter.

YACHT'S HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats	H'cpd	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5 0 55	1 30 55
Melody	10	Mr J B S Macbeth	5 7 57	1 27 57
Hullis	30	Mr G E Love	Did not finish	
Manikin	17	Officers R A	Did not finish	
Chitta	5	Mr E Comber	Did not start	
Kismat	12	Mr W P Symonds	Did not start	

1st prize won by Melody, 2nd prize won by Turquoise.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 9 45	
Meg	Mr J B S Macbeth	5 10 33	
Midget	Officers R A	5 13 53	
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	5 15 54	
T-ai	Mr W Murray	5 16 28	
May	Lieutr W Chandler	5 23 25	
Maud	Mr G T W Silver	5 24 10	

1st prize won by Tomtit, 2nd prize won by Meg and 3rd prize won by Midget.

THE KHYBER RIFLES.

Now that the Khyber Rifles are to be re-organised and given six British officers to drill and control them, we hope there will be no mistake made as to their position among the armed forces of the Government. There must be no juggling of terms as to their status; they must be "soldiers of the Queen" in peace time and tribal levies under tribal control when war threatens. They will in future be a local corps just as much as the Mewara Battalion or the Bhil Corps: only their duties will be discharged among the Khyber hills instead of at inland cantonments. Their arms and equipment will be Government property; their training will be that which picked British Officers can give them; and their tradition will be the same officers. There will never be any question of withdrawing the latter in time of danger; rather will their number be increased, we should think, so that the Rifles may feel that confidence which comes to the sepoy when he is led by the white man. As to the increase to 1,200 men, it is not very great, for the corps had grown to nearly 1000 strong before 1897, and there was not a man too many to look after the picketing and guarding of the pass in the days when the caravans passed through. One thing is needed; the recruiting of the rank-and-file must be most carefully looked after, so that no particular section of the Afridis shall have an undue preponderance. Not a single Peshawari should be enlisted, or any cis-frontier Pathan. The tribesmen of the Pass, Afridi and Mullagori, can furnish splendid material in abundance: if it is absolutely necessary to enrol Shinwaris, then their number should be few, and none but those of known good behaviour should be taken. The Rifles can really be made a *corps d'elite* among our irregulars, and one in which British officers will be proud to serve, if attention is now paid to their composition. To them eventually will be entrusted the guarding of the most important of all the Passes on the North-West border, and they will have at their back the Peshawar garrison to stiffen and help them when trouble arises. By slow degrees the bad impression made by the events of August 1897 are passing away; the bad characters have been weeded out; and we doubt not that, at the present moment, a strong feeling of loyalty pervades all ranks. This should be fostered in every way, and it can best be done by sending to the corps officers who know the Afridi and his ways, and appreciate his fine soldierly qualities.—*Pioneer.*

THE BANDORA MURDER.

ARREST OF TWO PARSEE YOUTHS.

On Saturday before last, off the seashore near the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road at Bandora, a Hindu lad named Motabhoy Pandurung was found murdered amongst the rocks. As the result of enquiries instituted by them, the Bandora police arrested a Parsee named Darashah Dinshaw Daruwalla on suspicion, and the statement which he made led to the arrest of another Parsee youth named Cooverjee Nasarwanjee Coyajee. Darashah, who was arrested on Monday last, is about seventeen years of age and of a delicate constitution; and before being removed in custody, was at his own desire, examined by Dr. Da Monte, a well known medical gentleman of Bandora. The police enquiries elicited the fact that the deceased was an associate of the two suspected persons, Darashah and Cooverjee, and was alleged to be on familiar terms with a female relation of Cooverjee. He is also said to have been often warned by Cooverjee to cease having any thing to do with her; and the warning having been of no avail, he was even seriously threatened with no better result. Cooverjee thereupon determined to take revenge on the deceased and asked the assistance of Darashah. They purchased a knife from a shop at Jakaria Musjid in Bombay and on the night previous to the morning on which the murder was found to have been committed, they induced the deceased to accompany them, purchased a bottle of country liquor from a liquor shop at Bandora and proceeded to the spot where Motabhoy was found murdered. They drugged him with liquor and then, it was alleged, Cooverjee stabbed him. Deceased struggled hard but he could not get himself freed from the grasp of his supposed assailant, and expired in a short time.

Darashah got frightened and began to tremble when Cooverjee, it is alleged, threatened him with death if he created a disturbance. Darashah had no alternative but to hold his peace and they then both parted. Cooverjee was arrested in the house at Bandora on Thursday last. He is about twenty-two years of age. He was handcuffed and taken to the Police chowki. His house was searched, but nothing that could be of material evidence against him was found. An ayah employed in the house of Cooverjee is said to have made an important statement before the Police. Both the accused were taken to Thana on Friday afternoon and placed before Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, First Class Magistrate, Thana, on charges of murder and abetment of murder of the deceased Motabhoy. The Police applied for ten days' remand, which was granted. The accused will be tried before Mr. Shepherd, who is in charge of the Bandora Taluka.

NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Gokuldas Naronji presiding. The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th September, 1898, was laid before the meeting:—

"The directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders their twenty-fourth annual report with the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th September 1898 showing Rs. 95,367-14-2 as profit, including the balance of Rs. 3,040-9-11 brought forward from the last year's account. This profit the directors consider satisfactory, but having regard to the capital debt the company has to discharge, they purpose to divide it as under:—To the payment of a dividend of Rs. 125 per share, absorbing Rs. 43,500; to amount set aside to meet excess of expenditure on machinery and building account, Rs. 40,000; to machinery and for equalization of dividend account, Rs. 7,000; to bonus to be paid to company's men, Rs. 3,000; and to balance to the next year's account, Rs. 1,867-14-2; total Rs. 95,367-14-2. There has been, this year, at all stations of the company a combination arrangement for a joint working with other press and ginning factories except the ginning combination at Murtizapore. In consequence of the death of Mr. Gordhandas Cursondas, who was a director on the board and whose valuable services the directors are now deprived of in all matters touching the interest and welfare of the company, the directors have made an appointment of Mr. Gordhandas Soonderdas in his stead, and which they now ask the shareholders to confirm. Messrs. Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett and Gordhandas Soonderdas retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Framjee Temulji having resigned as an auditor, a provisional appointment of Mr. Anandjee Bhanjee has been made in his stead, and which the shareholders have also to confirm.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report and giving effect to the various recommendations made by the directors. On the motion of the chairman, the meeting passed a special resolution putting on record the sense of loss sustained by the company in the untimely death of their late chairman, Mr. Dhunmuy Soonderdas Moolji.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA & CO.'s Liverpool correspondents in their letter of the 23rd ultimo, report on the state of their cotton market as under:—

"The wages question in the Lancashire spinning trade has reached an acute stage. The operatives have unanimously decided to give one month's notice, expiring on the 25th March, and it now remains to be seen whether the masters will give way. The general opinion here is that they will."

"The divergence of opinion between Bears and Bulls is as wide as ever. The reports from our American friends and our own American advices say that the light arrivals are caused not only by bad weather up to now, but also by exhaustion in almost every section, especially so in Texas. The bad weather referred to has naturally also delayed the preparations for the next crop, and our representative at present in the midst of the Texas cotton country cables: "Ploughing one month late." As to the present crop and the acreage for the next one, we received his cables: "General opinion here 10,800,000." "Decrease of acreage for the next crop here (Waco) 7 per cent. He also writes under date of 6th instant, from New Orleans that certain Banks are prepared to give the same facilities for wheat as heretofore for cotton."

"There is no doubt that the cotton now coming in is of very low quality, and the stocks of high grades seem to be practically exhausted. A valued continental correspondent writes to us, that one or two of his American shippers say high grades do not exist any more, and offer to pay cash for difference to cancel the contracts for such high grades."

"It is difficult to understand that in spite of all these Bull points the market has dropped, and strange to say, the weakness rather comes from New York. Two or three leading Liverpool merchants who went to New York, a few weeks ago as strong Bulls are now cabling home that they have changed their minds and turned Bear. It is true the weather has been far better these last few days, and the receipts are expected to increase soon. The main point is that the weather at last allows of the field work being taken in hand in earnest and should the weather remain favourable for several weeks the delay will soon be made good."

"The opinion of cotton men in New York appears to be that the outsiders are "in" and the insiders "out." There are letters from well informed American correspondents expressing the opinion that the present American selling has the object of forcing the outsiders out. As soon as these take fright, the insiders are supposed to get in again and bring about a fresh boom."

"If the present crop turns out to be only 10,800,000 bales, a glance at the following table shows that there will be plenty of cotton left at the end of the season —

	bales.
Visible Supply (American) 31st Aug. 1897 ..	90,000
Mill Stocks of World's Spinners do	200,000
Crop 1897-8	11,200,000
Crop 1898-9 say	10 800 000
	23,000,000

Consumption 1897-98 9,850,000 bales; Consumption 1898-99 10,350,000-20 200,000 bales. Visible and Invisible Supply (American cotton) 31st Aug. 1899, 230,000 bales which is a very large quantity indeed.

A well-informed continental correspondent tells us that his spinners are using more East Indian Cotton now as it is comparatively cheap. The lower grades of American cannot at all compete against Oomras, and the stock of the inferior sorts of Americans will consequently accumulate. The question is this—What amount of damage has this wretched weather done during the last six weeks? It has deteriorated the quality without, however, diminishing the quantity. Liverpool will not take this low quality, so New York has to take it.

What will be the effect on New York? Now as to our opinion, our friends regret our vacillating attitude of late. We confess we are vacillating. We cannot make up our minds even to-day. The artificial boom and the weather have upset all our calculations.

We began to advise selling short at 3·5-32 to 3·3-16; to-day we are at 3·21-64, not even 3-16 higher, therefore not so very much "wrong after all."

If we were to express an opinion exactly we should say this:—

We are not very low, but, in face of the immense supplies, rather high. We do not see what profit our friends are likely to make by buying, and we think spinners had better wait a little longer. On the other hand, if farmers were forced by bad weather or other causes to reduce planting considerably we might see a smart advance. We are at present too much in the dark to venture an opinion, far less to give advice.

FEBRUARY, 24.

New York being disappointing, our market is easier to-day, and prices show a decline of 1½ points, Aug.-Sep. being quoted at 3·21-64 sellers."

THE CHAMKANNI RAID.

A SMART OPERATION.

CAPTAIN Ross-Keppel only received authority to carry out his plan on the morning of the 1st March; but as it is extremely difficult to keep a secret from leaking out, he determined to march into the Chamkanni country that very night. And as the whole responsibility of the show rested on his shoulders, no doubt he had a fairly anxious time for the next twenty-four hours. Only Major Rattray, commanding the station, and two other officers were told of what was impending—no one else knew anything about the show till an hour before the troops marched out of the station. At 8 p. m. the station was surrounded by cavalry vedettes, to prevent any one preceding the troops with news of what was up. The fun of it was that all the bunnias in the bazaar thought that the Cavalry were out to repel an expected attack, and sp nt the night in mortal dread, quite regardless of the fact that the sowars were all facing them, and not the supposed enemy. This precaution was very necessary, and completely successful. No doubt there might easily have been several men in the bazaar, who would have been quite capable of sending out news to the enemy. Indeed the Commandant of the Kurram Militia recognised a Khani Khel Chamkia in cantonments in the afternoon. But this gentleman was promptly rendered harmless by being incarcerated in the county jail, where within twenty four hours he was joined by many of his compatriots, who were in a position to give him all the details of what he had missed, by being absent from his village on this memorable occasion. At 8-30 p. m. the secret was out, and about 9-30 p. m., the troops marched out. The 200 rifles of the 22nd Punjab Infantry were ready 25 minutes after being warned, and this was

PRETTY SHARP WORK,

considering that not a soul knew beforehand that anything was in the wind. They marched out under their Adjutant, Lieutenant Davis, and were also accompanied by Lieutenant Graham; while the 300 Militiamen were under the command of Lieutenant Carter, the Commandant. Lieutenant Ketchin, the Adjutant, also was out, while the medical arrangements were under the charge of Lieutenant Price, I. M. S. The whole force was under the command of Captain Roos-Keppel. The troops advanced at a swinging pace till they reached Ziarat about 11-30 p. m. Here a halt was called to enable the men to close up, and for the purpose of surrounding two doubtful villages, which had to be passed by the troops, before crossing the border. These villages were made safe by small parties of the Militia, who under the direction of Captain Roos-Keppel, crept up to them bare-footed, and surrounded them without being themselves discovered. No pains were spared throughout the operations to preserve the secrecy of the movement. For almost every chance of a real success depended entirely on the enemy's getting no inkling of what was coming. I forgot to mention that as soon as the troops were well under way, Captain Roos-Keppel had despatched a trusted official, Saiad Shah by name, to raise all the village lashkars, between Parachinar and Jalmar, with orders to head them up the Jalandar nullah (which is on the right flank of the route taken by the troops), and do as much damage as possible to the Mirza Khel Chamkannis, and occupy the attention of the enemy in that part of the country, while the troops advanced up the valley of the Kurram stream. Saiad Shah collected 500 men, and under the most able leading this lashkar did extremely well and contributed in no small measure to the general success, as will appear hereafter. From Ziarat a native officer of the Militia, who lived in the neighbourhood, was sent with orders to raise the Kirman lashkar. He got together 200 men, and was ordered to send them up the heights on the left flank of our line of advance. This lashkar also did good work,

CUTTING OFF FUGITIVES,

who escaped from the main body, and helping to secure the flank when the troops retired. A third lashkar, which was collected, got orders to follow some way in rear of the troops; the chief thing they did though was to occupy themselves in collecting as much loot as they could lay hands on. As soon as the two villages of Badama and Kamuzza had been "muzzled" by the Militia, the force advanced again, and was soon threading its way in dead silence up the bed of the Kirman river. The night was bitterly cold, and so was the water, and so were our legs, where we had been in and out several times. It wasn't so bad while we were moving, but any halt, however short, soon convinced every one that this sort of picnic was very far from being all beer and skittles. However, about 3 a. m. we began to get very near the two important villages of Makhranai and Saiad Ali Mela. The utmost caution was necessary, and the cold was for the time being forgotten in the intense excitement of the moment. As these were the two most important villages of the Kirman Valley, Captain Roos-Keppel remained here with the 22nd Punjab Infantry to superintend their capture, while the Militia under Lieutenant Carter were sent ahead to capture the villages of Angurai, Makhakai, and, if circumstances admitted, Goganai. Captain Roos-Keppel's plan was to remain hidden near Makhranai till the time of the Muhammadan morning prayer so as to give the Militia time to reach their objective, before the enemy should be roused by the noise of the capture of Makhranai. As soon as he had taken Makhranai and Said Ali Mela, he intended to advance and, if necessary, help the Militia to take Angurai, or cover their retreat. By great

GOOD LUCK ADDED TO GOOD MANAGEMENT

the Kurram Militia got past Makhranai, and Said Ali Mela, and we took up our waiting position, without anyone in the villages being any the wiser. This result was largely due to the excellent leading of their men by Lieutenant Davis and Lieutenant Carter. The slightest mistake would almost inevitably have led to the troops being discovered, which must in a very great degree have reduced the brilliant success of the enterprise. We were in hiding on the bed of the Gando nullah, which was very wet and uncomfortable and oh! how we longed for Multah to begin his morning prayer. But the Imam is beggar was a perfect disgrace to his cloth, for the first faint streak of dawn had for some time been visible beyond the mighty snow covered spurs of the Safed Koh—and still he would not rise to the occasion. But meanwhile there were signs that the Militia had been getting to work. For the air became thick with smoke, which the wind was wafting down the valley. So, cursing the Multah for a lazy swine, silently we got into positions commanding the villages. First, half the men were told off to surround Makhranai, and then the rest surrounded Said Ali Mela. This sounds an easy proceeding enough, but in reality it required the very greatest care; and there can be no doubt that the efficient way in which Lieutenant Davis posted his men, made all the difference, in the first few minutes, in deciding the village lashkars, that to continue fighting simply meant suicide. The Makhranai men tried to break through, but one man was killed and another wounded immediately, and this caused the rest to retire on their village, and to give in as soon as they realised their hopeless position. Their loopholes also had been constructed with a view to firing in one particular direction only—and as the 22nd Punjab Infantry naturally attacked in quite a different place, the Chamkanni fire, (from those loopholes at any rate) was bound to be entirely ineffective. The Said Ali Melis men turned out with their arms, intending to make a fight of it—but they were speedily convinced that the game was up and threw down their arms at Captain Roos-Keppel's order. I must now return to the Kurram Militia, and relate,

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SAID SHAH

in the Jalandar Darra. To begin with the Militia. After passing Said Ali Mela they continued to advance up the valley for three or four miles, till they reached the three villages of Angurai. Here the Commandant sent the Adjutant on with half the men to take the upper village, while he himself took in hand the lower and middle ones. Here also the men were posted so well, that only two or three of the enemy escaped, and all three villages were taken without any casualties on our side. Of course it was still dark, the enemy were entirely taken by surprise and got "ghabrawed," when they saw every loop-hole of escape was guarded. A native officer had a narrow escape. A Chamkanni was in the act of cutting him down from behind with his Pathan knife, when fortunately a non-commissioned officer was near enough to see what was happening, and wrenched the knife out of the man's hand in the nick of time. The prisoners and cattle were immediately sent to the rear, and the villages burnt, and the men with drawn. One of the villages, however, was not satisfactorily alight so the Adjutant returned with one company and finished the job properly. By now the valley was beginning to hum a bit, and dropping fire could be heard even now and then. The "Ghazis" were collecting on all sides, and it seemed at one time as if the troops would soon be pressed by the enemy. But Said Shah had carried out his instructions splendidly. Passing through the Jalandar nullah he had ascended the dividing ridge between that nullah and the Kirman Valley, in which we were operating. Very soon the village of Goganai was blazing, to be followed shortly by Makhanai, Kodai, and Dandukhai, with these

THREE VILLAGES BLAZING

on one side, and the three villages of Angurai making an artistic sort of daylight on the other, while dropping shots from the direction of Makhranai and Said Ali Mela, proved the presence of strangers in that quarter also, the enemy scarcely knew if they were on their head or their heels, and lost a lot of time making up their minds what to do. Meanwhile the Militia profited by their indecision and retired slowly towards the 22nd Punjab Infantry. The way one spur after another was held by successive companies while the main body retired, made it impossible for even an enterprising enemy to have effected anything; and our friends the Chamkannis were not inclined to be at all enterprising on this particular occasion. Indeed they apparently made up their minds that Said Shah's lashkar would be the best lot for them to go for. But they found him very wide awake, and the lashkar an uncommonly hard nut to crack. Having received strict orders that he was to have his men back in Kurram by 2 p. m., he very wisely forbade his men to attempts to drive off any cattle from on side of the watershed. But the men of Jalandar, who formed part of his force remembering their comrades who were murdered by the Khani Khel a short time ago, while out wood-cutting in the hills, didn't leave a single live animal behind them. They killed nearly 1,000 head of cattle, sheep and goats and withdrew rapidly to the Jalandar nullah, where they proceeded to destroy the villages of Chapri and Kot Miran. Here they

CAPTURED A LOT OF CATTLE

which they succeeded in driving off. But by this time most of the Haji Khel who had escaped from the villages in the Kirman Valley, were on their track. The Darya Khel and Mirza Khel lashkars presently turned up, and they had to fight their way back to Kurram. But Said Shah posted bodies of 50 men successively on commanding points all along his line of retreat, and brought his men safely out in the most approved style. I have written a good deal all about his exploits, but really he did uncommonly well, and carried his orders out to a T. Just as the Militia were getting back to Said Ali Mela, there was some pretty sharp firing across the bed of the Kirman from a distance of only 300 or 400 yards, on the 22nd Punjab Infantry, who were holding a spur just outside the village. The range was so short that the bullets came in pretty straight, and Captain Ross-Keppel had a narrow shave, three bullets striking a tree, unpleasantly close to where he was standing. And then a prisoner, who was sitting near, seeing no cover handy, and nothing that Ross-Keppel was a fine large man, and not being anxious to get a bullet in to himself from his pals across the river jumped up and calmly tried to thrust the O. S. D. in between himself and the point from which the bullets were coming. But the next minute he found himself rolling down the hill several terraces below where he had been sitting and was presently retrieved by a Militiaman in rather a battered condition. The Militia now got orders to get all the contents of the village and then burn it. This they did under cover of the 22nd Punjab Infantry who still held the spur beyond the village,

AND THEN WITHDREW

with the prisoners and cattle to Makhranai. As soon as they had taken up a position there, the 22nd Punjab Infantry retired and took up a position covering Makhranai, which was then burnt by the Militia. The latter then retired down the bed of the Kirman with the prisoners and cattle, covered by the 22nd Punjab Infantry holding the hills on the right bank, with the Kirman lashkar on the hill tops beyond them. The dispositions made rendered it impossible for the Chamkannis to follow up the troops with any hope of even slight success. So we retired unmolested into Kirman again. Within half an hour of our leaving Makhranai the Awi Dara lashkar turned up. But they did not even have the satisfaction of firing long distance volleys after us. Our loss was only one man wounded in the Jalandar lashkar. Eight Chamkannis were killed, 113 prisoners taken, 3,000 head of cattle captured, 1,000 head (about) of cattle destroyed, about 200 flint-locks and a large quantity of other arms taken, and 11 villages destroyed with all their stores of grain, fodder and agricultural and other implements. Not so bad, on the whole. And all accomplished without costing Government an extra penny. And

PROBABLY THE CHAMKANNIS WILL THINK TWICE

before they venture on any more raids. However in case their present losses should goad them in to attempting reprisals, the frontier posts have been strengthened all along the line, and the inhabitants of Badama and Kamuzza have been disarmed and every possible precaution taken to ensure the failure of any projects which the Chamkannis may entertain. Captain Ross-Keppel proposes to compensate individuals who have suffered losses by Chamkanni raids out of the fines and cattle that have been captured, and to pay blood money to the relations of men killed in the recent raids, and repay ransoms paid for the release of prisoners, from the same source. One incident of the operations I have forgotten but it is worth mentioning. On our way back we were met by our English letters which had been most thoughtfully sent out to meet us by our indefatigable post master, Mangal Sahi. What a strange contrasts they suggested to us, fresh from carrying fire, did though through the country of the Queen's enemies. But, I fancy, there are but few of us, who have once tasted the excitement of the frontier, who would care to give it up, for the humdrum life of the old country. Not at any rate so long as health last, and one is able to keenly enjoy the incidents that any day may bring forth. It is impossible to foresee the future, but the general opinion in Kurram and on its borders is, that the severe punishment inflicted on the Chamkannis at length to make full submission, and as Jorrocks puts it to cry "Capsvi."—*C. and M. Gazette.*

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT.

SECOND general memorandum on the wheat crop of the season 1898-99.—The estimate of the area sown with wheat in the Panjab shows a slight increase (0·5 per cent) on the first forecast. The deficiency compared with last year is 6 per cent. but there is a slight excess over the average area. The yield of the irrigated crop will be up to the normal, but of the unirrigated crop, which covers about 52 per cent. of the area under wheat, it will be 25 per cent. below the normal. The area sown in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was estimated in December as likely to exceed the normal by 10 per cent. The winter rains have been favourable, and an outturn of 75 to 85 per cent. of a full normal crop is expected, if the season continues favourable. The condition of the crop has deteriorated in the last two months, and the outturn may be taken at about two-thirds of a normal yield. Unfavourable inundation has caused a great falling off in Sind, where the area under wheat is little more than half last year's area and 40 per cent. below the average. The cultivation in the Deccan and Karnatak districts has not yet recovered from the check caused by the famine, and for the whole of the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) the area is 9 per cent less than last year's area and 17 per cent. below the average. The crop has suffered from excessive cold in Gujarat and in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak from deficiency of moisture and cloudy weather, but elsewhere it is fairly good. The area sown in Berar is nearly 18 per cent. greater than in 1897-98, but is still very much below the average. Owing to deficient rainfall conditions have not improved, and the yield will probably be rather less than half a normal crop. The cultivation in the Nizam's Territory is above the average and 9½ per cent. greater than last year's areas. The yield which is estimated at 64 per cent. of a normal crop is about equal to the average of recent years.

The provincial reports are summarised below:—In the Panjab the area sown with wheat is now estimated at 7,581,500 acres, being 477,300 acres or 6 per cent. below last year's area and slightly above the average. Nearly a half of this area (47·9 per cent) is irrigated, and the crop on these lands is in good condition. December's rain

MR. G. W. FORREST.

MR. G W FORREST, the officer in charge of the Imperial Record and Library Department of the Government of India, has been compelled to take leave on account of ill-health; but it is to be hoped in the public interest that he will be able to return to Calcutta next cold weather. The work upon which he has been engaged for several years past has had an importance quite of its own, and there is still something to be done before it can be considered quite complete. It was a happy idea of the Bombay Government to place Mr. Forrest on special duty in 1884 to examine and select for compilation the early records of the Western Presidency. The immediate outcome was the publication of State papers in which the rise and fall of the Mahrattas was for the first time told from the letters and narratives of the chief actors in the stormy events from Airas to Assaye, and the short historical introduction served to direct the student on his way when taking up the book. The reviewers at once recognised that a mine of literary wealth awaited working in the dusty archives of the Government of India and Local Administrations; and they had not long to wait before a second nugget was placed before them. In 1887 two more volumes of selections from the Bombay State papers were published, and these were of special interest as they revealed the inner history of the period beginning with the opening of the Surat factory and ending with the great battle which broke the Mahratta power. The Bombay Government were well pleased with the result of their experiment and fortunately for the State and for the general public they deputed Mr. Forrest in 1888 to visit Calcutta to see how the arranging and calendaring of records was carried out there. This led to the discovery in the archives of the Foreign Office of the papers relating to the Rohilla War, documents of the highest importance in an historical sense, about which we shall have more to say. Mr. Forrest returned to Bombay and finished his work there, 500,000 manuscripts and printed records being numbered, catalogued, and placed in the new Record Office. There they are now to be found, easily accessible to all who wish to study the history of Bombay.

Having achieved such marked success in Bombay it was only natural that Mr. Forrest should be employed by the Government of India in dealing with these archives, and in 1890 he continued his examination of the Foreign Office records. He found that in all the big offices the valuable documents and books were rotting away for want of proper care, and that many had been irretrievably damaged. His suggestion for one Central Record Office was then made for the first time, but it was not immediately adopted. His services, however, were retained for the purpose of examining and classifying the old records in the Military and Foreign Departments, and this enabled him to publish three volumes of selections, the "historial value and importance of which it was impossible to exaggerate," according to the "Times." The true history of the Rohilla War was at last given to the world, and the memory of Warren Hastings was cleared. Mr. Forrest had been put on the track by having read many years before in the British Museum a letter from Hastings in which he stated that if he could have access to the archives at Calcutta he would be better able to clear his character: this statement was fully borne out by the documents published in the Selections. Work of the kind thus done by Mr. Forrest could not but be appreciated, and in 1890 Sir George Chesney put forward a formal proposal that a General Record Office for the custody and preservation of the old records of all the Departments of the Government of India should be created. Lord Lansdowne gave the warmest support to the suggestion, and in the following year the Office was founded with the full concurrence of the Secretary of State. There could be no question as to the officer who should be placed in charge of it. Mr. Forrest is the Keeper of the Records. From that time onward he has bestowed an immense amount of thought and labour in reducing to order the chaotic mass of Mss. and old books which came with his case. He has achieved a wonderful success and there are now ranged in a systematic manner, lettered, numbered and catalogued records from 1752 maunds.—*Pioneer.*

THE GUNS AT GUMATTI.

A GOOD deal of surprise has been expressed over the apparently unaccountable failure of the two mountain guns in the recent affairs at Gumatti near Bannu to destroy towers at 100 yards range. These guns, however, were screw guns, the 2·5-inch mountain gun, which fires a 7-lb. shell, and is a weapon designed in accordance with the modern idea that field guns shall be purely man-killing weapons, not to be used for destroying works. Common shell have been replaced by ring shell, which is supposed to combine something of the properties of both projectiles; but even the common shell of a gun of 2·5-inch calibre can have very little power. At Dargai four 2·5-inch batteries bombarded the enemies sangars for hours, but only were effective by their shrapnel fire. Under the influence of the prevailing idea we have accepted the principle that modern field guns are not intended to be used against works, and the distinction is doubtless sound for European warfare. As regards frontier warfare, we may perhaps have listened to the theorist rather than to the man of practical experience, where it might have been better to keep to the older mountain gun, for at least a portion of the batteries, viz, the 7-pr. of 200lb.—the old "soda-water bottle" gun. Very few batteries in India are now armed with it but its 3-inch bore gave considerable powder capacity to its common shell, while the gun was also a 12-pr. How liter and carried a proportion of 12lb. common shell, heavy burster, and fired with a reduced cartridge. The effecti e range at any rate for shrapnel was not much over 1,500 yards, but its battering power was much greater than that of the long ranging 2·5-inch guns, and the 12-lb. shell fired at close ranges had some effect on towers, while at 800 yards or 500 yards range it would probably not have been so ineffectual as were the guns used at Gumatti. The older type of gun was a weapon well suited to ordinary frontier warfare, and in many cases far superior to its accurate far-ranging successor. Since modern fire discipline has got so much more value out of guns, the few batteries which have used this old 7-pr. of late years have got far better results than formerly, while during the last few months the old wooden time-fuze has been replaced for this weapon by the new metal time and percussion fuze, with the results of a great improvement in the accuracy of its shrapnel fire. The Gumatti towers were so solid that probably their destruction could not in any case have been effected without explosives, but it is to be hoped that the new mountain gun, shortly to be issued, will not be altogether a mangicilling weapon.—*Pioneer.*

THE WATERLOO CUP.

RESULT OF THE FINAL TIE.

VICTORY OF BLACK FURY.

IT is never safe to prophesy the result of a coursing meeting, but the prophets have seldom been so completely wrong as in the case of this year's Waterloo Cup meeting. On the opening day three of last year's semi-finalists disappeared from the lists. Faber Fortunæ seemed certain to get into the final round and likely to win outright; Father o'Fire and Real Emperor, had shown such fine form on the opening day that they both seemed to be dangerous. And the original favourite, Peregrine Pickle, was still left in, though he was going lame. In the third round every one of these was beaten, and the great Faber Fortunæ was not only beaten, but beaten absolutely without scoring a point! With these out of the running Genetive looked a "good thing," but in the next round Genetive was beaten by Lapal, and Weather Forecast, the Irish dog which had beaten Real Emperor, had to be drawn, as he was found to be very lame when picked up after his last course. The smart puppy, George Tinctier, beat his brother; and Black Fury beat Circus Clown.

Both the Purse and the Plate competitions were well advanced but the only sensations they provided were the defeat of Kaston by Right of Way, of the Australian Boyan by Ben Calchan, and of Lang Syne by Under the Globe, for the Purse, in which the other Australian representative, Tarana's Pride, got through two courses all right; and the defeat of Wild Night by Prescot and of Chock by Border Song for the Plate.

On February 24, again, the start had to be delayed until about eleven o'clock by the frost and a slight fog that came over from the sea. When this cleared off the weather was all that could be desired, and the crowd of spectators was larger than ever. After the Purse and Plate competitions had each been advanced another stage the semi-final round for the Cup came on. In this Lapal, as was anticipated, beat Hesper; but in the other course the result was somewhat surprising, as Black Fury managed to maintain his grand form of yesterday and beat George Tinctier. In the final round again Black Fury managed to dispose of Lapal, and so won the cup.

Black Fury is a black, second-season dog by Mad Fury—Mischief X., belonging to Mr. E. Rogers, and running under Mr. J. B. Thompson's nomination. Last year he ran in the name of Mr. T. Tyler, but was beaten in the second round of the Cup and in the first round of the Plate. This season he showed good form at the Sleaford and Lincolnshire meetings, but his performances during the present meeting have taken everybody by surprise, and it was not until, after disposing of Real Haydon and Border Song, he beat Faber Fortunæ absolutely pointless that he seemed to have any chance of running right through the competition.

On Friday, Feb. 17, Baron Banffy informed a meeting of the Liberal Party in the Hungarian Diet that the negotiations for a compromise had failed, through the unyielding attitude of the Opposition. The Cabinet had consequently decided to tender its resignation. M. Koloman Szell, who has been conducting the negotiations, has been asked by the Emperor to form a new Ministry.

THE LE MESURIER CASE.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

A HEAVY CLAIM.

THE case of Mr Le Mesurier against the Crown began at Colombo on Monday. It is the case in which Mr Le Mesurier, formerly Assistant Government Agent at Matara, Ceylon, brings a claim against the Crown, for Rs 1,00,000, as damages for wrongful dismissal and also for salary due to the plaintiff from date of such dismissal. The *Times of Ceylon* briefly recapitulates the circumstances leading to the dismissal of plaintiff and his consequent claim for damages. Mr Le Mesurier was

APPOINTED TO THE CEYLON CIVIL SERVICE IN 1875

and was subsequently appointed as Assistant Government Agent of Matara, which office carried with it several other offices. Owing to Mr. LeMesurier's marriage with a lady under Mahomedan rites, his wife being alive and not divorced, Mr. LeMesurier, on 7th January, 1896, received from the Auditor-General, information that, in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of State, he was dismissed from the Civil Service of Ceylon, Mr. LeMesurier contends that this was a wrongful dismissal, and so claimed Rs. 10,000, the amount of his salary, from Jan. 9th 1896, to a similar time in 1897, and Rs. 10,000 per annum until he was restored to the several functions aforesaid. He furthermore asks the Court for the restoration of the functions from which he had been excluded, or, in the alternative Rs. 1,00,000 damages sustained by breach of contract.

Mr. Rudra, who appeared on Monday for Mr. Le Mesurier, reviewed the facts right from the appointment of the plaintiff to the time of his forced dismissal. In ordinary circumstances the plaintiff would now be drawing Rs. 2,000 per year more; he was also entitled to a pension of about half his salary, but his pension would have been higher had he advanced in the service; he had subscribed for many years to the Widows' and Orphans' fund, amounting to four per cent. of his salary and all that was

SWEPT AWAY ON THE 8TH JANUARY, 1896.

The pension of his widow and orphans would have been calculated on the length of his service and salary, and that was also done away with.

Coming to the events that led to his dismissal, plaintiff stated that in September, 1895, Mr. LeMesurier examined by Mr. Rudra, stated he went and told Sir Noel Walker that he had become a Mahomedan, and was going to marry again. Sir Noel Walker was then Colonial Secretary and Lieutenant-Governor, and

THE GOVERNOR WAS SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK.

A few days later the Lieutenant-Governor sent him a letter in which he stated that if plaintiff did marry again, it would be a grave question as to whether he ought to continue in office. About the same time he received a letter from Mr. Ievers, the Colonial Secretary's Assistant, in which he stated that the same view would not be taken of the matter if he did not marry the lady he intended to, and that he kept her as a mistress. ("Plaintiff was here visibly affected.") Things went on, and in the meantime, Mr. LeMesurier had

MARRIED UNDER THE MAHOMEDAN RITES,

and the marriage took place at the beginning of October, 1895, in Colombo. His wife had gone through all the Mahomedan rites of conversion in England and came out a Mahomedan. It was not a sham marriage—it was a real marriage—and from that day he lived with her as his Mahomedan wife, and she was so still, but she was at present at home. Since his dismissal he had suffered very much, both in body and mind; he had

LOST HIS SOCIAL POSITION,

friends and reputation, and invitations to Queen's House, though he had frequently been invited before. He had been excluded from all public functions, and had been publicly and socially disgraced. He had been turned adrift into the world, after a service of 21 years, without any payment or compensation. He had suffered considerably in mind and body. He was while in the service of strong mind; now he was a wreck. He was now 44 years of age. He wrote in February, 1897, to the Treasury for his pay for the year 1896, and did not get it. He had presented

A PETITION TO THE QUEEN

after his dismissal, the petition being dated 10th February, 1897, and his wife had also petitioned her Majesty on his behalf. Replies were received to both petitions. He petitioned the Secretary of State also, and received a reply through H. E. the Governor to the effect that the Secretary of State refused to reinstate plaintiff, but offered him a charitable allowance.

The case was proceeding when the mail left.

THE ORIGIN OF PRIMROSE DAY.

SIR GEORGE CHRISTOPHER Birdwood, K.C.I.E., forwarded the following interesting communication to Mr J. A. Pitman, the historiographer of the Primrose League:—

While still in the public service I always refrained from openly acknowledging my connection with the origination of Primrose Day as it is an absolutely binding obligation on all who desire to observe the amenities of life, that a permanent Government official should not unnecessarily flaunt his party colours. But now that, although re-engaged on special duties, I am formally superannuated, I have no hesitation in replying to your courteous letter of the 15th, in the full-est manner.

I had nothing to do with the Primrose "League." As to Primrose Day:—It has always been as a writer that I have admired Lord Beaconsfield. It was because he was a writer that I took pride in seeing him Premier, and when his Government was so heedlessly overthrown, it was with the writer—whose patriotism was the passion that fired his artistic genius, and who at the very moment when he was about to give reality to the imperial dreams of a lifetime, was hurled from power by an ignorant popular vote—that I sympathised.

Therefore, when the first anniversary of his death approached, I wrote to the Secretary of St. Stephen's Club, Col. the Hon. E. H. Legge, suggesting that on the 19th April following primroses should be used, instead of other flowers, in the table decoration of the Club. I added words to the effect:—"Who knows but that next year other Conservative Clubs may follow our example, and that ultimately it may become a general custom to celebrate the anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death in this way. The Club Committee replied that they could have nothing to do with the movement. I then wrote to Mr. Demetrius Boulger, and asked him to prepare an article for submission to the "Standard." He wrote an admirable article, but although on the staff of the paper—or until very recently before that date—the article was returned.

I then at once spoke to all my most energetic personal friends, Liberals, and even Radicals, as well as Conservatives, particularly to Mr. Bonlger, Mr. Tom Keik, the lace merchant of Regent Street, Mr. Bernard, of Ros Lara, Ealing; the late Mr. Phillipps, the late Lord Lytton, &c, who at once ordered "Primrose Button holes" for the 19th (it was already the 12th or 13th April) and in some cases extensive house decorations with primroses; and I advertised the sale of these "Button holes" in all the leading London papers; and wrote my letter, signed "Out of the Hurly Burly," which appears in the Times of 14th April, 1882.

The result was a complete success on the 19th—a success largely due to the egregious error of the Radical Press in opposing a suggestion the poetry of which at once appealed to men, women, and children of all parties. In fact, the biggest show made on Primrose Day was by a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, who decorated his house from top to bottom with primroses, and wrote and told me he had so done. The proposal had been mentioned to him by Lord Lytton.

The next year I resolved to be in the field earlier. So in 1883 I again advertised at my own charges; and again wrote to the "Times," my letter signed "Hortus Siccus"—published on the 29th of March, 1883.

The success this year was phenomenal, and I felt the custom was now firmly fixed, at least, for the passing and rising generation, yet I again advertised in 1884—from which date I have left the commemoration to look after itself.

It was in 1883 that I for the first time used in my advertisements, and in my letter to the *Times*, the phrase "Primrose *Day*."

This is the simple history of the matter. Beside those already mentioned as having done so much of the actual drudgery of the movement with me, I was also under the deepest obligation to Professor Chenery, the Editor of the *Times*; Mr. Frederick Greenwood, Editor of the then *Pall Mall Gazette*, and Sir Edwin Arnold, K.C.I.E., one of the Editors of the *Daily Telegraph*. They all at once sympathised with the poetic character of the movement—and saw its far reaching significance, above and beyond any party advantages it might possess—which last were indeed inevitable, but only indirectly and remotely influenced me. I am under still deeper obligation to the stupid—senseless—opposition of the Radical Press *of that date*. I say stupid, because Primrose Day is the high-tide mark of imagination as applied to party politics in the England of our day; and they ought to have seen it—seen that it must triumph for a generation, or perhaps two. The Radical Press of to-day is very different, and the most generous, open recognition I have ever received from any newspaper of my "idea," has been from the *Westminster Gazette*.

All the documentary evidence in the matter is in my possession.

You can make any use of this you may desire; for I am grateful for the opportunity of giving an account of the Institution of the day on my own responsibility.

To Mr. J. A. Pitman, GEORGE BIRDWOOD.
9th January, 1899.

OBITUARY.

SIR DOUGLAS GALTON.

SIR DOUGLAS Galton was the second son of John Howard Galton, of Hadzor House, Worcestershire, who married Isabella Strutt, daughter of Mr. Joseph Strutt, of Derby, and cousin of the first Lord Belper. He first went to a school in Birmingham, and subsequently spent three years in the house of a Swiss pastor near Geneva. He then to Rugby. He entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, when he was fifteen years of age, where he passed the highest examination on record, taking the first prize in every subject. In December, 1840, he received a commission in the corps of Royal Engineers. In 1842 he was employed under Sir Charles Pasley in the removal of the wreck of the Royal George at Spithead. In 1843 he was engaged on the fortifications of Gibraltar and Malta, and returned to England in 1846, where he was appointed to the Ordnance Survey. In 1847 he was attached to the newly-formed Railway Commission. The breaking down of the railway bridge over the Dee at Chester led to the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the application of iron to railway structures. Lieutenant Galton was appointed Secretary to the Commission, and conducted the various experiments for the Commissioners. The first result at which that Commission arrived was that the effect of a rapid application of weight produced a greatly increased deflection in the bridges, and that a much larger margin of strength was, therefore, required than where a steady load was applied. At the meeting of the British Association in 1849, at Birmingham, Lieutenant Galton assisted Professor Willis in an experimental demonstration of the result arrived at by the Commission. Captain Galton became subsequently Inspector of Railways and Secretary of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, in which capacity he visited the United States in 1851, and wrote an interesting account of the

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICA

in the absence of roads, by means of light railways free from restrictions. In 1857 the duty lay upon the Government to approve of the plans for Metropolitan Drainage, proposed by the newly-formed Metropolitan Board of Works, and Captain Galton was appointed referee in conjunction with Mr. Simpson, C.E., Engineer of the Chelsea and Lambeth Water Companies, and Mr. Blackwell, C.E., Engineer of the Kennet and Avon Canal, to report upon the proposed scheme. The referees condemned the scheme as being certain to injure the Thames seriously in the reaches near Barking Crossness, and suggested that the sewage should be taken to Sea Reach by means of a tidal channel, by which plan a large amount of pumping would have been avoided. The sewage would have been diluted on its way down the channel, and would have been finally discharged into a large volume of water, where it would have been innocuous. Parliament, however, in the next session relieved the Government from the duty of approving of the plans, and the entire responsibility for the scheme was placed upon the Metropolitan Board of Works, who thereupon adopted their own scheme, based on experience fully justified the views of the referees as to the evil results to the Thames—evils which now being removed at a great and continuing expense. The failure of the first attempt to lay

A SUBMARINE CABLE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

in 1859, and the failure of the cable which the Government laid in the Red Sea as part of a line to India in the same year, led the Government to appoint a Committee, under the presidency of Captain Galton, to investigate and report upon the question of submarine cables. This Committee consisted of four nominees of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. The recognition of the Atlantic Telegraph Company by the Government had a large influence in assisting its recovery from its first disasters. The report drawn up by Captain Galton, the chairman, is replete with information, and valuable even now, after so many years have elapsed. The Crimean War awoke the Army authorities to the large death-rate in the forces owing to bad sanitary conditions, and in 1858 a Commission was formed, consisting of Captain Galton and Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Burrell, with instructions to improve the sanitary conditions of the barracks and military hospitals in Great Britain and Ireland. They were subsequently directed to visit the Mediterranean stations. In 1860 Captain Galton moved from the Board of Trade to the post of Assistant-Inspector-General of Fortifications. The improved methods in design and construction, and the attention to details of ventilation and heating, which Captain Galton was instrumental in introducing, as well as in other features of sanitary management, assisted largely in reducing

THE DEATH-RATE IN THE ARMY.

He was also entrusted with the design and construction of the Herbert Hospital at Woolwich for 656 beds, which is still to this day a model of hospital construction. Captain Galton was appointed Assistant Under Secretary of State for War in 1862, and thereupon was required to retire from the Royal Engineers. He held this office until 1879, when he was removed owing to the strong opposition to the creation of the "Control Department" in the War Office. Subsequent experience justified his views. The new department proved unworkable, and was abolished after a few years. He was then appointed Director of Public Works and Buildings in the Office of H.M.'s Works, from which office he retired in 1875. He still holds the appointment of member of the Army Sanitary Committee. Captain Galton served on the Royal Commission on Railways in 1866, and he seconded and supported that section of the Commission which was favourable to the acquisition of railways by the State. He also served in both of the Royal Commissions on

THE EMBANKMENT OF THE THAMES.

Captain Galton accepted the position of General Secretary of the British Association in 1870, and since he has retained that office, a public service which he has undertaken professionally work. He was appointed one of the judges at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. His scientific researches have related chiefly to geology and to the branches of engineering embraced under sanitation and railways. In regard to the latter, in 1877 and 1878, in conjunction with Mr. Westinghouse, he undertook a series of experiments on railway brakes on the Brighton and North-Eastern Railway, which are published in the "Proceedings" of the Mechanical Engineers, and which for the first time elucidated the laws of friction in respect of railway brakes. He has also made numerous experiments on ventilation and the movement of air, as well as on the effects of different applications of heat. He has been frequently called upon to advise upon sanitary matters, such as the reconstruction of hospitals, or to decide between the plans of competing architects for new hospitals, as well as on the drainage of towns, both in this country and on the Continent, as for instance, of Florence, in Italy, and of Cannes, in France Sir Douglas Galton has also been frequently called in to act as

ARBITRATOR BETWEEN RAILWAY COMPANIES,

and has reported upon the condition of various American railways. Captain Galton was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1863, and is now one of the members of the Council of that august body. He received the great distinction of being appointed honorary member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in 1894, at the same time with Lord Salisbury, and the Duke of Devonshire. He is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and is a member of the Geographical, Geological, Chemical, the Physical, the Linnean, the Sanitary Institute, and several other scientific societies, and is an honorary member of hygienic societies in France, Italy, Belgium, and Hungary. Sir Douglas is a member of the Counsel of University College, and is one of the most influential members of the Girls' Public Day School Company, and he is a nominated member of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Sir Douglas has for many years been a member of the Athenæum and Army and Navy Clubs. He also belongs to the Bath, Albemarle, and various other clubs. He has written numerous reports, which have been presented to Parliament on the Railway System, Railway Collisions, Mexican and Continental Railways. Sir Douglas was President of the British Association at Ipswich, 1895.

HOW MAHOMEDANS PRAY.

AMONG most Nazarene nations the Eastern traveller sees the people engaged in worldly pursuits, seeking for gold or pleasure for six days in the week and only on the seventh giving thanks to Allah for what they have gained. But go to any land in Islam and you will see the faithful at prayer, not once a week, not once a day—but five times daily. Perchance a Frankish traveller in the East is in some quiet town, with its white, flat-roofed houses, and many court yards. At the first ri-ing of dawn, when a faint glimmering in the eastern sky begins to illumine the stilly darkness beneath, he will, probably, hear a distant solitary voice rising in the air in gentle cadence. It is the muezzan chanting the azan, or call to the faithful to prayer. To the strange li-tener it may sound dull and monotonous. But if there be poetry and music in his soul, he will, perchance, feel the impassioned rhapsody of the chant. Then, again, when the sun mounts the zenith of heaven, when it approaches half the western sky, when it sinks beneath the horizon, and at last, when the darkness of night draws its canopy over the town, he will hear that same distant voice chanting the call to prayer. If at the last call the moon be shedding its clear light—as it does in the East alone—then let the stranger mount his roof and listen in the silence of the night. Then perhaps, he will think kindly of the prayerful city beneath.

THE FAR EAST.

DEVELOPMENTS in the Philippines are anxiously awaited. The declaration of the chief leaders of the important sugar-producing island of Negros is likely to have a great influence in the settlement of the disturbances in the Southern Philippines. These leaders had a conference at Iloilo with Brigadier-General Miller, after which they returned to Silay, a large town in the North of the Island of Negros, and the American flag was hoisted amidst great enthusiasm. The Filipino Commissioners then came on to Manila and had a conference with General Otis, in the course of which they intimated their desire to resume their peaceful occupations under American protection. Round about Manila the American soldiers are having a lot of skirmishing. On Wednesday evening fifteen hundred houses were destroyed by incendiary fires in the suburbs. In the excitement which prevailed large numbers of rebels were successful in evading the American lines and entering the city. Many Filipinos were killed and numerous arrests were made. In the course of a sharp fusilade round a cotton mill at Tutuban, several employes of the mill were injured. Henry Cartas and C. F. Ellis, both British subjects, were killed, and another man was injured. Details of the capture of Iloilo on 8th February have arrived. On 6th February, Colonel Potter was sent down from Manila in the steamer Batuan with orders to Brigadier-General Miller to take the city. The Colonel arrived there on the 7th inst., and at 4 p.m. on that date an ultimatum was sent to the insurgents giving them twenty-four hours to evacuate the city, provided no attempt was made to throw up new entrenchments or to strengthen the old ones. Next morning the *petrel* signalled the insurgents were throwing up new earthworks and trying to bring more guns to bear upon the ships. Two small projectiles were fired as a warning. This proved the signal for a general engagement. The Filipinos opened fire upon the *Petrel* and both ships replied. The Filipinos fled the town. At half-past ten o'clock the troops were landed from the troopships. The native and Chinese towns were practically totally destroyed by fire. The premises of Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co., of the British Consul (also protecting American interests), and of Messrs. Kuenze and Streiff, the German Consul's, were burned down. One man belonging to the *Boston* was slightly wounded.

A Peking despatch says that there are now serious indications that the Empress Dowager has decided in her mind to depose H. I. M. Kuang Hsu.—*China Mail.* (Feb. 25).

PERE FLEURY'S RELEASE.

I sent you a telegram on the 22nd, writes a Chungking correspondent on June 28, reporting the circumvention of Yu Man-tze by the Imperial troops and the handing over of the captive Pere Fleury who arrived in this city on the 24th of January under an armed escort of 200 men. He was met a few miles from the city by a large crowd of native Catholics with fire-crackers and their joy knew no bounds when they found him safely amongst them again. I can contradict at once with much pleasure the report that Pere Fleury's mind is affected. He is in very good health and is suffering very little from the effects of his long captivity. The following is the account of his release given by himself.

A THRILLING STORY.

"On the 17th of January Yu Man-tze found himself completely surrounded by the Fantai's troops. His escape was impossible, so he came to me and told me to get away at the Imperial troops arrive, as the Fantai had promised him and his followers their lives if they delivered me up safely. I started away immediately, Yu Man-tze accompanying me. We had not gone many *li* before we were overtaken by about 200 of Yu's men who wished to kill me and would have done so but for the earnest exhortations of Yu. He explained how the Fantai had promised them their lives and liberties if they delivered me up, how that if they killed me now they would be destroyed, and, finally, how the country would be invaded by a foreign army and they would be exterminated. Yu's councils prevailed and the 200 would-be murderers turned themselves into my body guard and escorted me to the outposts of the Imperal troops.

YU'S MEN,

a month ago, numbered 8,000 but he has only about 2,000 now, the Fantai having struck fear into their hearts; 300 were killed in the big fight a short while ago I was treated kindly during the whole of my captivity; any man Yu heard reviling me he knocked down. Yu was quite afraid to kill me although I invited him to do so. He carried me round from city to city and made me witness the murder of many Christians. One old man who was 65 was murdered before my eyes. Yu is backed up by the local officials and the gentry the latter helping him considerably with money, the former by shutting their eyes." Pere Fleury is only 29 years of age and has been in China but three years seven months of which has spent in captivity.

A DIFFICULT MATTER TO SETTLE.

How Yu is to be dealt with it is impossible to find out, but it is generally believed that although he is completely surrounded, a loophole for escape will be left him the officials having no wish to capture him and still less to punish him. We see little prospect of peace while Yu and his satellites are allowed to exist, and to disperse them and induce them to live otherwise than by pillage and murder (upon which they have been living comfortably for the past seven months) will be no easy matter, more especially when the demand for and the enforcement of the restoration of the confiscated property of the native Catholics is made. The land and property was taken from them by Yu and sold to the highest bidder.

A QUICK CHANGE

has taken place in the office of Taotai in this city, accounted for in the fact that the British and French Consuls are away from the port and advantage has been taken of their absence to remove from office Mr. Jen, who is very friendly to foreigners and again whose dismissal, authorised by the Chengtu authorities a few months ago, when the trouble was at its height, the Consuls protested loudly. In his place we have Hsia who was Taotai here in 1886, in which year riots occured in this port, in which he was supposed to have played a prominent part for which he was disgraced. True, he is only supposed to have *played*, which means four years, but at a time like the present we prefer to have a man who is less pronouncedly anti-foreign.

YU'S STRONGHOLD.

I learn that although Yu and his followers are surrounded they have a very formidable stronghold and also some caves into which to retreat should it be necessary. The stronghold which is on a hill consists of a wooden fort with a wooden tower in the centre upon which are placed some pieces of cannon. This if properly defended is likely to cause the troops considerable trouble for their guns and ammunition are worthless and the shooting perhaps worse. I understand that the Fantai has telegraphed to Peking for orders.

THE FIRST WEST CHINA MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

is now a thing of the past. Report says that the meetings were a great success in spite of the fact that numbers who intended to be present were detained at their stations up country. Papers were read by the Rev. J. Wallace Wilson (L. M. S.), the Rev. Mr. Lewis (M. E. M.), Dr. Parry (C. I. M.), Dr. McCartney (M. E. M.), and others. Certain members of the Conference have already returned to their stations and the venerable founder of the C.I.M. (the Rev. J. H. Taylor) hopes to start for the North and North-West of this province in a few days, but a few of these who attended this conference are on their way home for furlough, some being in poor health and unfit for work.

AN OUTRAGE BY TROOPS.

This morning we were startled by the appearance of two soldiers of an escort given to Mr. Parsons of the C. M. S. who left here on the 24th for Paoning. These men said that Mr. Parsons had been attacked and they believed he was on a gunboat. Our anxiety was greatly relieved by the appearance of Mr. Parsons, himself, whose story is particularly exciting. He left here with an escort of four soldiers provided by the Taotai, and some carriers. At one stage of the journey it is necessary to go across country, join the river again, and so avoid an enormous bend in the river. The land journey was accomplished safely and the party got into an ordinary ferry boat, full of Chinese, to go across to the other side. They perceived a great number of soldiers on the opposite bank (local militia) who, when the boat approached the shore, called to the men in the boat to kill the foreigner. Mr. Parsons told the boatmen to go into the middle of the steam and keep there, but to this the people in the boat objected and to save their own skins made the boatmen row ashore. Directly the passengers got out the soldiers went for Mr. Parsons with swords and knives and to save himself Mr. Parsons jumped into the water. He can swim very little but managed to get hold of a bamboo boatbook and kept himself afloat. His escort, of course, ran away. A gunboat put out from the shore and saved him, keeping in the middle of the river until all was quiet, and then dropped down here. He has lost all his baggage. This happened not far from Hochon and is not far from the seat of the Yu Man-tze trouble. This will, of course, delay the departure of a number of missionaries whose stations are in that direction.

The would-be assassins are really part of the Imperial troops. Where are we to look for protection?

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will *positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE FIGHTING AT MANILA.

AN EXCITING SKIRMISH.

A SPECIAL telegram dated Manila, February 18, says:—There is little change in the position of affairs here beyond a few skirmishes with the Filipinos. Yesterday, an exciting encounter took place at Santolan, in which the Americans had two officers and six men wounded, and nine Filipinos were killed. Two of the insurgents were captured and brought into the city. I had an interesting interview in prison to day with Antonio G. Escamilla, Major of the Filipino Forces, A. D. C. and Private Secretary to General Aguinaldo, who was arrested in the city on the 5th, the day after the outbreak of hostilities.

STARS AND STRIPES HOISTED AT SILAY.

CONFERENCE AT MANILA.

MANILA, February 21,

The chief leaders of the important sugar-producing island of Negros have made a declaration which is likely to have great influence in the settlement of the disturbances in the Southern Philippines.

After a conference with Brigadier-General Marcus P. Miller at Iloilo, the Filipino leaders returned to Silay, a large town in the North of the island of Negros, and the American flag was hoisted amidst great enthusiasm.

The Filipino Commissioners then came on to Manila, and had a conference with General Otis, in the course of which they intimated their desire to resume their peaceful occupations under American protection.

Important developments are expected.

An extensive conflagration has taken place at Paco, a suburb of Manila. It is beyond doubt that the fire was due to incendiarism by sympathisers with the rebels.

INCENDIARISM AT MANILA.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED HOUSES DESTROYED.

MANILA, Feb. 23.

Last night, Filipino sympathisers with the rebels set fire to numerous houses in the districts of Santa Cruz, Tondo, Binondo, and a huge conflagration resulted. The English Fire Brigade, co-operating with the American soldiery, turned their attention to checking the spread of the conflagration, and they did splendid work in preventing the spread of the flames to the Escolta, which is the principal business quarter of the city. Upwards of fifteen hundred houses were destroyed. In the excitement which prevailed large numbers of rebels were successful in evading the lines and entering the city. Many Filipinos were killed, and numerous arrests were made.

To-day, the fires were renewed in other districts of the city, but thanks to the vigilance of the American authorities the native rising proved abortive.

THE SHOOTING AT TUTUBAN MILL.

DEATH OF MR. SIMPSON.

MANILA, February 24,

A quiet night has been experienced in the city. Two small fires occurred, but the precautions taken by the authorities to prevent incendiarism by Filipinos proved effective.

Mr. C. F. Simpson, foreman weaver, in the Manila Trading Co.'s Cotton Mills at Tutuban, who was shot in the stomach in the fighting which took place in the neighbourhood of the mills, has died from the effects of his injuries.

It was John Haslam, not J. Ellis, who was the other man wounded. He is not seriously injured.

In the skirmishing outside the city on the previous night the rebels lost heavily in the district between Caloocan and Tondo.

ESSENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

THE MONEY-LENDING SCANDALS.

In the House of Lords on Monday (20th February) Lord James of Hereford introduced the Money-Lending Bill, and explained in some detail its provisions. One of these was that money lenders should be registered and obliged to trade in their own names. Another was that every security should be given in writing and contain on its face the entire contract with the money-lender. It was proposed that when the interest charged exceeded ten per cent. or the amount charged for expenses, inquiries, bonuses, or renewals was excessive, the Court might reopen the transaction, and fix a fair amount, having regard to the risks and circumstances of the case. If a borrower deceived a money-lender the same measure of law would be given to him that was given to the money-lender. The bill was read a first time.

THE MAHDI'S BODY.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr Scott, Mr. Brodrick said he understood that after the capture of Omdurman the body of the Mahdi was taken from its grave and thrown into the Nile. The statement was received with groans from the Irish members. It had been held by the Sirdar that the superstitious reverence which attached to the Mahdi's memory might cause a recrudescence of trouble in the Soudan, which, in view of the history of the past sixteen years, it was necessary to take exceptional measures to avoid. Mr. William Redmond gave notice that on the vote for the Sirdar being proposed he would oppose it on the ground of the desecration of the Mahdi's tomb.

VARIOUS GRIEVANCES.

The debate on the amendment to the Address proposed by Mr. Davitt relating to distress in certain districts of Ireland was resumed by Mr Dillon Mr. Lecky said that no Government had done so much for the Irish people as the Unionist Government, which established the Congested Districts Board and opened up lines of railways. To extend the powers of the Board was the most practical and efficient way to meet the evil complained of. The amendment was rejected by 263 against 122 votes. Mr. Steadman moved an amendment relating to grievances in the post office and telegraph services. He urged the appointment of a new Commission alleging that the Tweedmouth Commission had been a failure. Mr. Hanbury replied that the matters spoken about had been thoroughly sifted by the Tweedmouth Committee. The Department was always willing to consider exceptional cases, but there had been two inquiries, and a third was not required. The amendment was rejected by 159 votes to 91.

THE PROTECTION OF SEAMEN.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday the debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. Havelock Wilson, who moved an amendment expressing regret that the Speech contained no allusion to the necessity for extending the Employers' Liability Act to seamen. Sir Matthew White Ridley said the Government took the view that it would be impossible to deal with seamen under the Act of 1897. Seamen were under special legislation in the Merchant Shipping Act. The Government were not prepared in the present session to propose an amendment or extension of the Act of 1897, but they hoped the time would come before very long when the Act might be extended to seamen. Mr. Asquith said that of all classes of workmen in this country, seamen were those who most needed protection, and yet had the least protection given them. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, with the consent of Mr. Havelock Wilson, moved to alter the amendment to refer to the Workmen's Compensation Act. In this form the amendment was rejected by 203 votes to 125. The Address was then agreed to.

THE BISHOPS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mr. Herbert Lewis called attention to the position of the Bishops in the House of Lords, and moved that the legislative power of Bishops in the House of Peers is a great hindrance to the discharge of their spiritual functions, prejudicial to the commonwealth, and fit to be taken away by bill. Sir Edward Clarke said the Bishops did not come to the House of Lords by that hereditary principle which he believed to be the soundest foundation of a Second Chamber. They came as the representatives of the great body of the clergy and laity, and were entitled to speak in the Assembly with quite as much authority as representatives in the House of Commons. The resolution was rejected by 200 votes against 129 given in its support.

PROVISION FOR TH

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ALTHOUGH the United States Senate have declared that the canal across Central America shall be built by the United States Government at Nicaragua, one of the most distinguished and representative bodies of engineers ever gathered together have recently pronounced in favour of Panama, where the world has a canal two-fifths made, which can be completed for a smaller sum than the Nicaraguan Canal. A leading American scientific journal, therefore, calls on the Senate to pause and apparently from telegrams received it has paused. To build two canals as present would be folly, and as the Panama Canal is within a measurable distance of completion, it should have the precedence. The necessary capital for its completion is subscribed, and most of the machinery is supplied. Moreover, the United States, by a treaty with New Granada in 1846, would have a right of protectorate over it.

According to M. Herve, the eminent aeronaut, the invention of a sterering sail for balloons, which the newspapers have ascribed to Andree dates as far back as 1784, when Professor Kratzenstein, of Copenhagen, some months after the invention of balloons, pointed out that one could use such a sail. Others, and notably Green, the English aeronaut, also considered the steering sail and guide rope. Herve himself got a deviation of the balloon of 65 to 70 degrees by using this means in 1887. Andree (1895-97) only obtained a deviation of 10 to 12 degrees. Mr. Herve, in conclusion, remarks that such devices can only be regarded as helps, not as the instruments of a regular process of aerial navigation, and that to attempt experimentations with the possibility of deviating only 10 to 12 degrees appears to him an enterprise as bold as it is inconsiderate.

M. Deslandres in a paper to the Academie de Sciences, Paris, has maintained that the sun emits cathode rays, or in other words, is virtually a source of Rontgen rays. The base of the solar atmosphere is, he thinks, the seat of this emission, which is greatest at sunspots and faculæ. The light of the solar corona, and of comets, is partly owing to the cathode rays falling on the matter composing these bodies. If this be true a comet should be brightest when a sunspot crosses the line joining the comet to the centre of the sun.

Dr. S. Tolver Preston was, apparently, the first to point out that the moon has probably lost its atmosphere through the particles of the gases flying into space. Sir Robert Ball and Mr. Johnstone Stoney have since advanced the same explanation, and the latter has recently argued that for the like reason neither the minor planets, nor the satellites, except perhaps the satellite of Neptune have atmospheres; also that Mars and Mercury cannot have water in their atmospheres, though Mars may have water vapour in the shape of fogs.

The printing presses of the "Chicago Record" and the "Daily News" of Chicago are driven by electric motors, and a full account of the installation is given in a recent number of the "Western Electrician." Compressed air is also employed to control the action of the motors and the presses.

In a late number of the "Bulletin de la Societe de Geographie" M. de Sainville describes the Indians (Eskimo) and regions of the lower Mackenzie River, and mentions that phthisis is unknown among the natives and that colds only affect them on contact with civilization. An experiment was tried of opening a soldered zinc case in a healthy camp of natives and distributing its contents among them. Next day every member had a violent cold, which was cured by administering camphor.

In the United States "Monthly Weather Review," Mr. H. Earl-cliffe suggests that inventors should find a means of causing night fogs to descend in drops, or else on something and drip as they do on leaves of trees. Explosions of dynamite are, he thinks, too expensive. Such an invention would be useful in dry climes, for example, California, and in seasons of drought.

Men who work in compressed air are liable to a new malady called "caisson," or compressed air disease, and Dr. Thomas Oliver traces it to increased solution in the blood of the gases met with in compressed air, and the liberation of these gases after the person escapes from the compressed atmosphere.

Referring to the statement that Mr. Gladstone had inner as well as outer eyelids, like birds, "Nature" remarks that mankind has no inner eyelid, or "nictitating membranes," and suggests, with unconscious humour, that if Mr. Gladstone possessed them it was a personal peculiarity resulting from a backthrow to some "missing link." Men and apes have only a rudimentary fold at the inner corner of the eyelid, and the muscles for moving it are wanting in them. In birds this membrane is used to clean the eyeball, as one may see in watching fowls.

If Mr. Gladstone's observers were not deceived, and if we exclude the hypothesis of the "missing link," there remains a supposition that his real eyelids were overhung by a fold of the skin which appeared like an outer eyelid, and which he could lift up, perhaps by the movement of his eyebrows. It is true that a false legend should grow, as legends will, about a matter capable of simple explanation if somebody who knows will speak out; and this Mr. Nettleship, so operated on Mr. Gladstone's eyes for cataract, would be able to do.

By the new regulations of the Pharmaceutical Society, approved in Privy Council, poisons cannot be sold to the public by any but an authorised chemist and druggist, and they must be duly labelled. Poisons must also be kept in vessels distinguishable from other vessels, closed in a special manner, and kept in a special place.

M. Brunetiere, the well-known French critic, and editor of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," has been attacked for making war on science and the scientific spirit, and thinking that science has failed. In a recent letter he defends himself from the imputation, and states his real views. After applying the term science to knowledge of general phenomena, which occur more than once, and erudition to the knowledge of phenomena which never occur twice, or by way of example classifying mathematics and natural philosophy as science, and philology, moral philosophy, &c., as eruditions, he declares that the "sciences, the true sciences, the only ones worthy of the name, are powerless to illuminate us on the problems which concern us most:—" Whences are we? Why are we? Whither do we go?" Science, intoxicated with power, thought at one time that it could solve these enigmas but according to M. Brunetiere it has failed. All this, of course, has been said often before and so has his further remark that men of science, adepts in their own line, are apt to imagine that their scientific habits of thought, their trained intellect can enable them to settle all manner of questions, to pronounce on politics, art, morals, and matters with which they have lest to do. In that they deceive themselves, we are afraid because the highest things of all elude scientific analysis, and must be interpreted by sentiment.

Professor E. S. Morse decares against the hypothesis that Central America was peopled from Asia. One of his arguments is the absence of any interchange of social commodities between the two continents.

A scheme for utilizing the power of the Whirlpool Rapids, Niagara, by a canal 530 feet long and 100 feet wide, has been organised at Buffalo and New York. It will furnish 37,000 horse-power of electrical energy.

For keeping scientific or other pamphlets Mr. C. S. Minot, an American, uses a thin wood box, 7in. by 4½in. by 10½in. open at the back, and covered with marble paper. A pull or tag with a label holder is attached to the side so as to draw it out when placed like a book on a shelf. Journals and magazines can also be kept in such boxes. A separate box for each magazine.

"Was Primitive Man a Modern Savage?" is the question asked by Dr. Talcott Williams in the Smithsonian Report, just issued, and answered by him in a constructive negative. To Dr. Williams, he says in Belgian, in Science, "primitive man was a peaceful, happy creature, knowing not war or cannibalism, with a 'surprising primitive development,' which later on degenerated into civilization. This early man enjoyed 'a juster conception of the divine' than his descendants. His gods were peaceful, communication free, hospitality open. 'The earth was still empty and happy and young.' If Dr. Williams intends this as a pleasant, humorous sketch, it will pass; if a serious inference from the ascertained facts of prehistoric investigation, its author is about a century behind time, as every student of the actual records, fine of earliest man knows the painful but irrefutable evidence of his worse than barbarous, his really brutal, condition, apart from all comparisons with modern savages.

A Swedish inventor has patented an addition to the log, by which its readings may be directly shown in the chart-room or conning tower. Only a brief description of the apparatus is here given. It may be said that the instrument is connected by means of an electric cable to a contact mechanism giving a suitable number of contacts per mile to the part of the instrument that points out the distances on a dial graduated in miles. This contact mechanism can be attached to an ordinary taffrail log and set in motion thereby. According to the inventor a mark is made at the side of a tape for each hour, and in the middle of the tape each mile run is marked out by a dot, so that it can be seen how many miles in a certain hour has been run with more or less speed than usual. The instrument points out the miles exactly according to the actual facts; it registers the miles per hour, and if required, a signal on an electric bell when a certain distance has been travelled.

NEWS FROM WEST AUSTRALIA,

STEADY DEVELOPMENTS THROUGHOUT THE FIELDS.

RAILWAY EXTENSION TO MOUNT LEONORA.

UNDER the above heading the Coolgardie correspondent of the "Financial News" writes:—

With 1,050,000 oz. of gold to the credit of 1898 and a strong and increasingly active market, the current year can be said to have opened most auspiciously—far more so than did the last. Twelve months ago it was apparent to all who knew anything about these goldfields that 1898 could be none other than a period of weeping and gnashing of teeth, sackcloth and ashes, retribution, recrimination, and reconstruction, and that many an over-venturesome investor would be left with nothing but an empty purse and an aching heart. All this actually came to pass; but in the meantime the gold industry forged steadily ahead, gradually settling down on a firmer and cleaner foundation, and it is now emerging triumphantly from the prolonged stagnation from which it has suffered so long.

It is rather late in the day to discuss the question of who were mostly to blame for having brought the West Australian market into such a state of disrepute. Surely it was not those who pinned their faith from the first to the mining potentialities of this country, and stood to their guns throughout—those, in fact, who mined legitimately for the metal as compared with those whose only care was to rig the market to suit their own ends. The investing public plunged wildly, stimulated by the marvellously rich specimen finds at Bayley's and the Londonderry. It has been said, and truly, that the Westralian boom was, in its way, the most remarkable that this country has yet seen, with the doubtful exception of the early gold outbreak in Victoria. It was undoubtedly the most sudden of all Australian booms. The others as a rule, grew slowly; this one collapsed as quickly as it grew. It has taken nearly two years to sift the tares from the wheat and place the mining industry on its present sound basis. In the meantime the colony has suffered grievously in credit and reputation. However, these days are gone for ever. The next boom—if ever we have another—will begin

DEVELOPED PROPERTIES, NOT SAND PROPOSITIONS.

No doubt there are still a few wild-cat companies of some magnitude awaiting their coup de grace in London, and it is also more than probable that some of the reconstruction schemes will not turn out to be unqualified successes—a fact which may to some extent perpetuate for a little time to come the feeling of soreness and suspicion which has existed for so long. Here, on the other hand, there is now a feeling of buoyancy and confidence, born of much tribulation in the past and the knowledge that during the whole period of windings up and reconstructions in London we have been setting our house in order and steadily opening up new fields as well as developing the old ones. The prospectors who used to hang about in scores outside Coolgardie offices in the hope of getting a buyer for their claims have turned to and worked them themselves, in many cases with most satisfactory results. Claims upon which a lot of work has been put in and which have been abandoned for want of funds have been taken up either by tributors or repegged, and in not a few instances have subsequently, by turning out some nice parcels of gold, proved the folly of starting to work a mine with too little capital and incompetent management. For the existence of this healthy condition of affairs the miners owe much to the facilities afforded them by the practice of public crushing, or, to be correct, customs crushing at the nearest local battery. It frequently happens that mines out back with 10 head batteries overtake their ore dumps, and are willing to crush outside claim holders stone at a charge of from 25s. to 30s. per ton. In this way many good districts have been kept going that would otherwise have been abandoned. This is especially the case in the Niagara, Mount Malcolm, Leonora, Murrin-Murrin, Mount Margaret, Mount George, Lawlers, and many other centres. In some cases the Government has erected public batteries, as, for instance, at Mount Malcolm and Mount Ida.

Having but recently returned from an extended tour of the very large tract of country known officially as the Mount Margaret Goldfield, I feel justified in placing before your readers a few of my impressions while they are fresh, before dealing with matters further south. The Mount Margaret Goldfield includes the districts of Mount Leonora, Mount Malcolm, the big Gwalia group of mines, Murrin-Murrin, Radcastle, Mount George, Westralia, Mount Morgan, and a number of smaller districts well known to miners, and most of which short great promise. From what I saw of the mines on this field I believe that if Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie were to fizzle out to-morrow this northern country would alone suffice to make the Western Australian gold fields still

AMONG THE MOST PAYABLE IN THE WORLD.

First of all, the conditions of life in these parts are far more tolerable than those which the pioneer miners of Coolgardie had to encounter. There is plenty of fresh water; fresh meat and fresh vegetables are easily obtainable, as most of the mines have their own kitchen garden attached; for with fresh water the soil here will grow almost anything. Secondly, in the majority of instances the country is very much more easily worked than that further south, the quartz being soft friable. It is estimated that the cost of working this country is from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. cheaper than in Kalgoorlie or Menzies, where the country is often exceedingly hard. The only serious hindrance is the scarcity of good mining timber; but this is only a temporary drawback, because the Government must commence to construct the railway from Menzies to Leonora before many months have passed. Unquestionably this is the coming district and when British capital once more turns its attention towards the Western Australian field, as it inevitably must, the investor will find that the vast tract of country to the north of Menzies and Niagara, extending right on to Lawners and Lake Way, affords far better opportunities for investment than any to the south (if we except the Magic Boulder belt) and is in every respect a much more desirable country to live and work in. If any confirmation were needed of what I have said as to the promissing nature of this district, the fact that it has already attracted the keen eye of Mr R Hamilton, the astute manager of the Great Boulder Proprietary, who, on behalf of his company, recently purchased a mine there, should be

SUFFICIENT.

The mine is called the Augusta, and is situated in the very heart of the country I refer to. She has recently crushed 400 tons, which went 4 1-2 oz. Close to the Augusta is the Craigemore, which has been taken over by Sir Donald Currie, and is now being systematically opened up under the supervision of Dr Laver. Another promising property in this vicinity, which is known as the British Flag district and lies to the east of Mount Margaret, is the Lancefield, and enormous proposition, which is managed by Mr. Horton, of the Mount Malcolm Proprietary. This lease has a very wide vein of lowgrade quartz, which, however, contains sufficient gold to pay handsomely when opened up on a large scale. The show mine, however, of this district is undoubtedly the Westralia Mount Morgans, about seven mile from Mount Margaret township, and named after Mr A. E. Morgans, the member for Coolgardie, who discovered it nearly three years ago. It is now owned by an English company of Indian shareholders having been floated in Bombay by Mr Reginald Gilbert. Mr. Morgans retaining a large interest in it. Though I may have more to say about this mine later on, I merely mention it now as an instance, among many others, of the existence of a huge goldfield about which very little is as yet known, even by the mining cognoscenti in London. My excuse for dwelling at such length upon this north country is that I am most anxious to impress upon your readers the fact that there are

BIG FIELDS AND BIGGER OPPORTUNITIES

outside of such well known districts as Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, Kanowna, Menzies, and a dozen others whose names may be more or less familiar and that Western Australia still offer to those who wish to try their fortune chances such as no other British colony can boast of.

The event of the week (ending Jan. 19) and one of the most notable functions that has ever been held on these fields, was the celebration at Kalgoorlie of the taking over by the Brownhill Gold Mining Company from the London and Hamburg Gold Recovery Company of the new dry crushing plant and the throwing open of the mine's workings for public inspection. Messrs. Bewick, Moreing and Co., who are consulting engineers and attorneys for the Brownhill Company, in conjunction with the London and Hamburg Company's representatives, did their best to make the occasion one worthy of its importance, with the result that a gathering of some 130 leading mine managers and others interested in the industry was present. The Minister of Mines (Mr. H. B. Lefroy) with a party from Perth, was there, and the mine was thoroughly inspected from end to end, and the working of the new plant thoroughly explained. In thus throwing open the mine for inspection, the management adopted a total reversal of its previous policy, which had been one of almost inexplicable secrecy. It can therefore be imagined that those managers in the adjacent properties who were afforded such an opportunity were not slow to avail themselves of it. In the evening a banquet was held at the Palace Hotel, Kalgoorlie, when a number of interesting speeches were delivered. The principal speakers were Mr. A. E. Morgans, M.L.A., the Hon. Alex. Matheson, M.L.C., Messrs. C. J. Moran, M.L.A. Captain Oates, M.L.A., Mr. Earnest Williams (representing Messrs Bewick, Moreing and Co.), and Dr Diehl (London and Hamburg Gold Recovery Company). It may be mentioned that although this function only took place last week the new mill has been

RUNNING MOST SUCCESSFULLY

for the past three months, in fact, it was taken over by the Brownhill Company in October last, after an exhaustive series of trials and a most searching inspection and examination. The management are confident that the cost of milling and treatment by this process will shortly be reduced to under 20s. per ton, and they claim that the percentage of extraction attained will be higher than that of any we crushing plant in the district. This, however, remains to be seen. In any case the shareholders have no cause to grumble at the way in which the mine is looking, nor need they have any uneasiness, as to dividends in the future. This disposes of a contract which has been critically watched from its inception and has been the subject of more speculation and controversy than any other (the Koneman deal excepted) in connection with gold mining at Kalgoorlie. The London and Hamburg Company took, perhaps, more than a fair business risk at the time they entered into the contract, though some aver they held a full nap hand all the time; but few will begrudge them their share of the booty. Already it is stated that negotiations on a somewhat similar basis are being entered into with certain companies at Kalgoorlie.

ANOTHER NEW AND IMPORTANT PROCESS

and one which has excited much acrimonious criticism in certain quarters—has come into operation within the last ten days, and bids fair to achieve a marked success. I refer to the Koneman treatment, which has been inaugurated by the Boulder Milling Company, and the result of which is looked forward to with the keenest interest by mining men here. So far, everything has worked smoothly, and no doubt is entertained by those responsible for the erection of the mill that the figures of the clean-up of the trial parcel now being put through will come up to expectations. Mr. Zebina Lane's partisans claim that when the detailed results are known the real benefits of the contract with the milling company will be easily seen, and a true conception of the revolution in ore treatment arrived at. A third and equally big undertaking, which must also have a very important bearing upon the future output of the Kalgoorlie field, is the new sulphide plant recently erected at the Lake View Consols and concerning which so many contradictory reports are in circulation. No doubt, the difficulties that have so far been met with will shortly be overcome, and then Kalgoorlie will have three big adjuncts to an increased output in full swing, viz., the new Brownhill machinery, the Koneman process at the Boulder, and the Lake View sulphide plant.—"Financial News."

VARIATION IN SLEEP.

DIFFERENT persons require different amounts. Some persons seemingly do not need more than five or six hours of regular sleep. The majority, however, need eight hours. The amount would be governed considerably by the general state of nutrition of the body, and the character of the exercise which has produced the need for sleep. What is necessary to be accomplished in the sleeping hours is the building up of the nervous centres and other centres of the body, and to repair the waste that has taken place during the day. If the state of nutrition is good, and there has been a healthy working of the nerves during the day, with such a degree of physical exercise as has left the circulation of the body in an evenly-balanced condition throughout the entire system, the process of repair and restitution will go on readily and rapidly. On the other hand, if the individual is suffering from dyspepsia, and his body is filled up with poisonous products, either from digestive troubles or from lack of appropriate exercise, then the repairing processes during sleep will be unhealthy, and the longer time may be required to establish a sound state of the nerves than with such individuals where the conditions are more nearly perfect.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, February 11.

THE following notice is substituted for that dated Jan 21 1899 which appeared in the "London Gazette" of Jan 24 1899:—Commander G H C MacArthur has been placed on the Retired List at his own request with permission to assume the rank of capt.

The undermentioned surgs have been promoted to the rank of staff surg in her Majesty's fleet J. D Hughes W J Colbor e J H Stenhouse M B J A Moon R Hardie M B C Bradley M D G T Collingwood R Miller M B J K Coad M B H Holyoake G Wilson M B W Bowden D S O.

February 13

Royal Marine Artillery, Capt H Oldfield from the Seconded List to be supernumerary to the establishment.

February 14.

Probationary Lieut I B Miles has been confirmed as a Lieut on the Supplementary List of her Majesty's fleet, Chief Boatswain J Kirby has been allowed to assume the rank of lieut on retirement.

Royal Marine Artillery Capt E M Carthy to be supernumerary to the establishment vice Hilding, the appointment of adj Capt H Oldfield is also bed in the establishment vice McCarthy to Supernumerary, date of appointments as ad

February 15

Royal Marine Light Infantry. With reference to the London Gazettes, of April 1 1898 and June 21 1898 the undermentioned second Lieuts to be lieuts. H Ormsby H A Morgan N S Clutterbuck A M D Johnstone C B Andrews R J Clarke R F S Beyts H W Selby-Lowndes F H Cox R H Darwall B N Elliot E F Trew.

February 18.

Engineer J H Adams has been put on to the rank of chief engineer in her Majesty's fleet Paymr J H F Campion has been advanced to the rank of staff paymr in her Majesty's fleet The undermentioned staff paymrs have been advanced to the rank of fleet paymr in her Majesty's fleet R P Hawkshaw G F Gaskligan A W G Archan H A Mulaher Retired Staff Paymr J W N Davey has been allowed to assume the rank of fleet paymr on the Retired List.

February 20.

Lieut E P Smythies has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of commander.

WAR OFFICE, February 21.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Second Lieut L Partridge from 12th Lancers to be second Lieut vice A H Dunlop who exchanges.

10th Hussars, Lieut J P Milbanke is seconded for service on the Staff, Gentleman Cadet the Hon W G S Calogan from the Royal Military College to be second lieut in succession to Lieut J P Milbanke

12th Lancers—Second Lieut A H Dunlop from 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be second Lieut vice L Partridge who exchanges.

13th Hussars—Capt R A L M Bolton retires from the Service receiving a gratuity. Lieut A H M Taylor from 21st Lancers to be Capt, vice R A L M Bolton.

14th Hussars—Lieut Col A J English retires on ret pay Major G H C Hamilton to be Lieut Col vice A J English.

Grenadier Guards Second Lieut J A C Quilter to be lieut vice B J De Veux resigned.

Coldstream Guards. Lieut R Longueville to be Capt vice J A G Drummond-Hay prom Second Lieut P A Macgregor to be lieut vice R Longueville

Scots Guards. Second Lieut J B L Deane to be lieut vice W F Lascelles seconded.

Royal Engineer. The undermentioned lieuts to be capts under the provisions of Article 30 Royal Warrant July 18 1898 H E Greer H J Hare D Brady J C Bowen A H B Hume S F Gorringe D S O G Dick J C Matheson P G Grant E D Swinton G C R Laurence F G Fuller C Comin G E Smith B A G Shelley F W Watling.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment Capt A W H Tripp to be major vice L S Mellor prom Lieut W R Hawkinson to be capt vice A W H Tripp Second Lieut A C Lewin to be lieut vice W R Rawlinson.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Major W L Cox is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Devonshire Regiment Second Lieut W H La T Darley to be lieut D C Kane dec.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment—Capt H B S Critchley-Salmonson retires on ret pay.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Capt C F Harrison to be major, vice J R Young, ret.

The Bedfordshire Regiment—Second Lieut A M Fundall from 4th Devonshire Regt, to be second lieut, vice F H Henderson Clelaud, removed from the Army.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Major Sir R A W Colleton, Bart from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be major, vice C J Blomfield prom.

The South Wales Borderers—Second Lieut C E Kitchin to be lieut vice C W Pearless prom.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut H D W Lloyd is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. The promotion to the rank of lieut of Second Lieut W J Maxwell Scott is antedated to Dec 23, 1898, vice H D W Lloyd.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment—Capt F A Hayden to be major vice L E B Booth prom lieut col on half pay. The undermentioned officers are seconded for service under the Foreign Office:—Capt A I S Godfrey Lieut L G Stayner.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Second Lieut N G Anderson to be lieut vice W A Gardiner seconded.

The Welsh Regiment—Lieut O B Pritchard to be Capt vice H D A Harkness prom.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Gentleman Cadet W Stewart from the Royal Military College to be second lieut in succession to Lieut Sir W Dick Cunyngham Bart seconded.

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Asthma.	Blood Irregularities.
Debility.	Constipation.
Neuralgia.	Insomnia.
Influenza.	Dropsy.
Fever.	Sore Throat.
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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair,' and found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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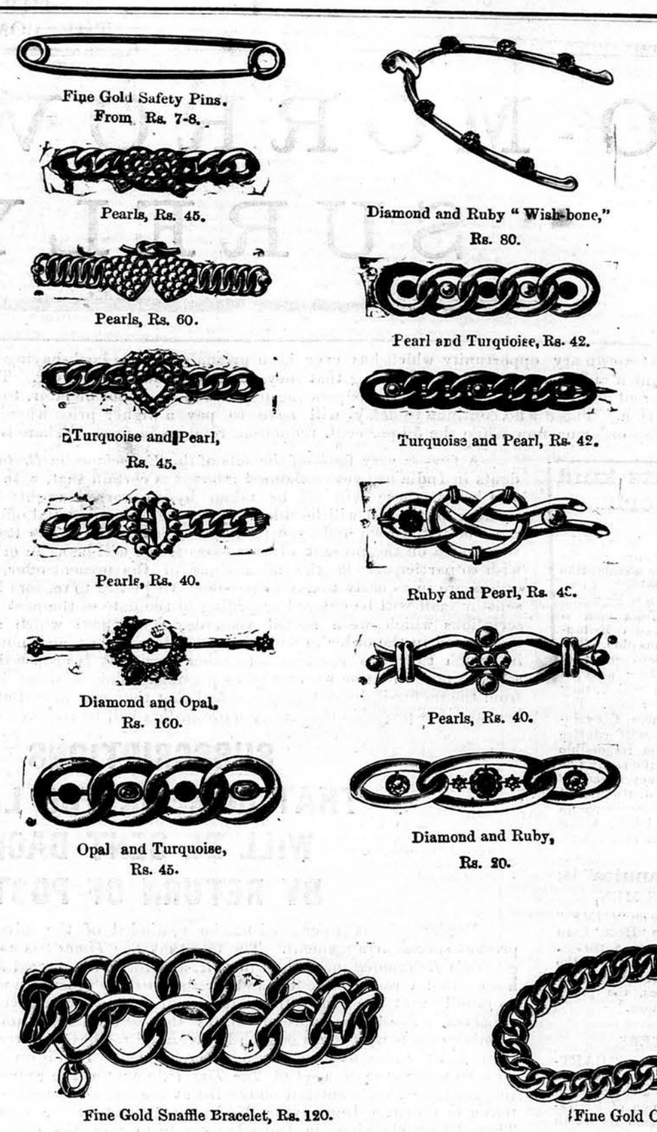
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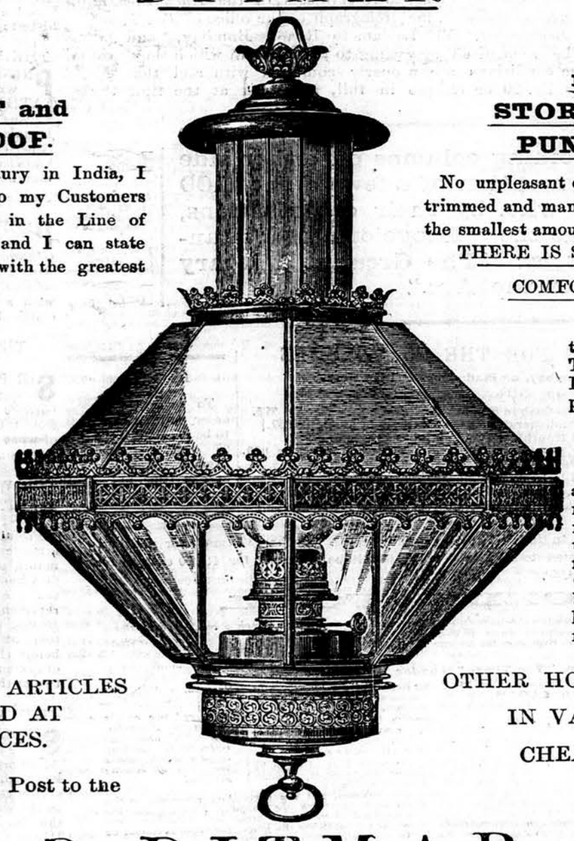

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